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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

SIERRA LEONE

FOR THE YEAR

1951

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

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PART I

(a) General Review of the Year 1951

NINETEEN hundred and fifty-one was a generally eventful year for Sierra Leone, but primacy must be accorded to the political developments which brought about radical changes in the constitution and led in November to the first meeting of a new Legislature, the first in this territory in which unofficial members have been in a majority.

The new Constitutional Instruments, the legal effect of which is described in Chapter 3 of Part III, were made by His late Majesty King George VI in April. The provisions of the Legislative Council Order in Council made necessary the enactment of a Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance, which was duly passed into law in June, 1951, and brought into force by Order of the Governor on 30th June. A brief account of the provisions of this Ordinance is given in Chapter 8 of Part II.

The Constitutional Instruments were brought into force by Proclamations of the Governor as follows : the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council on 1st September, the Letters Patent, the Sierra Leone (Protectorate) Order in Council and the Royal Instructions on 27th November—the day immediately prior to the first sitting of the new Legislative Council.

Although the old Legislative Council was dissolved on 1st September the Executive Council constituted under the Instruments of 1924 was retained in being, under the provisions of section 3 of the 1951 Letters Patent, until 27th November when it, too, was dissolved by Proclamation of the Governor.

The elections to the new Legislative Council were held early in November, polling being conducted everywhere in orderly fashion. As a result the District Councils of the Protectorate and the Protectorate Assembly returned 12 and two members respectively who either were members of the Sierra Leone People's Party at the time or, having stood as independents, subsequently declared for the Party. In the Colony the National Council of Sierra Leone candidates took four seats (one unopposed), the Sierra Leone People's Party one, and two seats (Sherbro and Waterloo and British Koya) were won by independents. The member for Sherbro, who was returned unopposed, subsequently declared for the People's Party.

There was thus a substantial Sierra Leone People's Party majority, the nominated members of Council sitting as independents. The People's Party stands, broadly for the integration of Colony and Protectorate and for acceptance of the terms of the new constitution not as being satisfactory but as a first step in the desired direction. The National Council stands for primacy of Colony interests on cultural and historical grounds and has been opposed from the outset

to the new constitution, which at one stage it considered boycotting on the score that Colony, as distinct from Protectorate, interests are inadequately represented and that it is wrong that, in consequence, British subjects in the Colony should be liable to be legislated for by a Government the majority of whose members are British protected persons.

The new Legislative Council assembled on 28th November and, after the Governor's speech, the award of decorations, and formal business, adjourned until 18th January, 1952. On the 29th the Governor held an informal consultation with the Legislative Council on the appointments which he proposed to make to his Executive Council. The Governor thereafter nominated six unofficial members of Executive Council (two more than the minimum number enjoined by the Royal Instructions), all of whom are members of the Sierra Leone People's Party. There is thus an unofficial majority of six to four in the Executive Council and of 23 to seven in the Legislative Council. The Executive Council may be regarded as a cabinet in embryo. The unofficial members of Executive Council are Dr. M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E., Leader of the Sierra Leone People's Party, a retired Government Medical Officer ; Mr. A. M. Margai, Barrister at Law, the first Sierra Leone Protectorate native to be called to the Bar ; Mr. M. S. Mustapha, a Freetown trader of Colony birth, formerly a member of the Government service ; Mr. A. G. Randle, M.B.E., a trader who has long interested himself in local government in Bonthe (Colony) ; Mr. S. P. Stevens, a native of the Protectorate who, after some years of service in the Sierra Leone Police, is the acknowledged leader in trade union affairs in the territory ; and Paramount Chief Bai Farima Tass the Second, of Kambia, a well-known Northern Province chief who before election to his chieftaincy had seen service with Government as an agricultural instructor.

The appointment of unofficial Members of Executive Council exclusively from one party led to the tabling by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, Mr. I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson, of a Motion for its dissolution which was to be debated in the Legislature in January, 1952.

Sierra Leone was honoured during the year by two distinguished visitors. First, the Countess Mountbatten of Burma made an only too brief visit in February in her capacity as Superintendent-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Then, between 13th and 21st April, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, came to Sierra Leone to preside at the inauguration of the new Archiepiscopal Province of West Africa and to consecrate the newly elected Archbishop, the Most Reverend Dr. L. G. Vining. His Grace, who, accompanied by the Governor, paid a short visit to the Protectorate during his stay, was greeted enthusiastically wherever he went. This was an inspiring visit, an historic occasion which will long be remembered by the people of Sierra Leone.

In January the French naval sloop *Commandant Delage* paid a welcome visit, and at the end of November H.M.S. *Bermuda* under the

command of Captain M. P. Currey, O.B.E., R.N., and flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Packer, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.N., made a visit of several days duration. Naval visits to Freetown are always specially welcome and they serve to recall old and strong ties binding Sierra Leone and the Senior Service.

In June Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Nicholson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., left West Africa on the completion of his period of service as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, and with Lady Nicholson paid a short farewell visit to army units on their way home to England. His successor, Lieutenant-General Sir L. G. Whistler, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., paid a brief visit to Freetown on 19th May while on his way to take up his new command and subsequently made a tour of inspection in July.

The Governor, Sir George Beresford-Stooke, K.C.M.G., was on leave in Britain from 26th July to 29th September, and during his absence Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the Colonial Secretary, who had succeeded Mr. R. O. Ramage in June, administered the Government.

For reasons which are explained in Part III, Chapter 3, it was not possible to establish a new local authority in the Sherbro Urban District, an old and detached part of the Colony situated on an island off the coast some eighty miles south-east of the Colony Peninsula ; this should however be achieved in 1952.

The five-year economic development schemes of the twelve districts of the Protectorate were approved early in the year and all save two were got under way, though necessarily with varying impetus in the different districts, and considerable progress was made on lines which are described in greater detail in the next section of this Report.

The value, and in some cases the volume, of exports continued to show increases over previous years, the ginger and piassava trades flourishing particularly.

There were numerous changes in senior Colonial Service appointments. Retirements included those of the Director of Medical Services, Dr. F. Maclagan, of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. R. R. Glanville, C.B.E., of the Director of Public Works, Mr. A. Dunbar, and of the Accountant-General, Mr. W. D. A. Jones. The Development Secretary, Mr. G. E. Mercer, left the service of the Colony on appointment as Regional Director for West Africa of the Colonial Development Corporation. Mr. J. P. I. Fforde, Commissioner of Police, was transferred to Northern Rhodesia and Mr. T. P. Robinson, Superintendent of Prisons, to Malaya.

Within the staff Dr. E. A. Renner, O.B.E., was promoted to be Director of Medical Services, Mr. G. W. Lines, M.B.E., to be Director of Agriculture and Major S. M. Taylor to be Director of Commerce and Industry, while new arrivals from other terrotiries included Mr. Justice A. C. Smith, M.C., Chief Justice, from the Gold Coast, Mr. K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E., Financial Secretary, from the Gambia, and Mr. R. P. M. T. Barrett, Comptroller of Customs and Mr. W. G. Syer, Commissioner of Police, from Nigeria.

(b) Development and Welfare Projects

The period under review was marked by an almost continuous increase in the cost of plant and materials and there were also considerable rises in labour rates. It proved necessary therefore to review and recast most of the major development programmes since it is now apparent that the funds allocated for them will be insufficient for their completion. Though it continued to be difficult to recruit qualified professional and technical staff for development works, and though progress on development schemes was considerably behind programme owing to a variety of circumstances beyond the control of the Government, including the demands of rearmament in the United Kingdom, a fairly satisfactory year's work was done.

The Economic and Social Survey of the Colony Rural Area undertaken with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was completed and the survey team returned to the United Kingdom to write their final report, which it is hoped will be of benefit to the people of the Rural Area.

ECONOMIC

Out of the loan of £2,030,000 raised in 1950 to finance economic development the following allocations, amounting to £1,861,360, were made :

	£
Deep Water Quay	920,800
Development of Lungi Airfield	153,700
Forest Industries	10,500
Inland Waterways	12,200
Freetown Electricity Supplies	155,000
Water and Electricity Supplies (Protectorate)	84,500
Rehabilitation of the Railway	95,000
Roads and Bridges	229,660
Freetown Water Supply	200,000

Brief progress reports on each of these projects are given under the appropriate heads in this report.

The five-year economic development plans for all Districts in the Protectorate were approved by the Provincial Standing Committee of the Protectorate Assembly, and a similar plan for the Rural Area of the Colony was also completed towards the end of the year and has since been approved. These plans will be financed by grants of £25,000 made by the Central Government to each District to cover the five year period, augmented in most cases by contributions from the Chiefdom Administration and by grants from the Produce Marketing Board for specific projects—in particular for the planting of improved strains of oil palm. The plans vary in detail according to the geographical position and circumstances of the District concerned but the following objects are common to most of them : the construction

and extension of roads to tap potentially productive areas—particularly areas rich in wild oil-palm ; the planting of improved strains of oil-palms ; the development of rice cultivation, particularly in the swamps; the development of forestry ; the improvement of rural water supplies.

To a great extent effort was necessarily directed towards the establishment of administrative machinery and the recruitment of staff, but good progress was made with road construction, the establishment of improved oil-palm nurseries and the building of Council offices and stores.

The Provincial Committees of the Northern and South-Eastern Provinces met in June to consider proposals for community development projects. Grants were approved for road construction, improvement of water supplies, social amenities and the improvement of school buildings. In the South-Western Province the only community development project is in the Pujehun District. This is a comprehensive pilot scheme centred in the Panga-Kabonde Chiefdom, which includes the construction of a road from Bandajuma to Futa (now complete with temporary bridges), a mass literacy campaign, and plans for the establishment of women's clubs and the construction of a training centre to encourage higher standards of craftmanship.

The Development of Industries Board dealt with 33 new applications for assistance during the year. Seven loans totalling £2,215 were approved for various purposes including boot and shoe making, pig rearing, timber sawing, fishing, rice milling, mixed farming and grain milling.

SOCIAL

During the period under review 27 scholarships for higher education were awarded, six under a local Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, eight under the Secretary of State's £1 million scheme and 13 from Colony funds. In pursuance of the policy of giving awards to all applicants who appear capable of benefiting from secondary education but whose parents are unable to pay for it, 117 children were awarded scholarships to approved secondary schools during this period.

In view of the fact that the allocation of £450,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for Fourah Bay College includes £100,000 as a contribution towards recurrent expenditure for the next four years, it is now proposed to wind up the existing C.D. & W. schemes under which certain specific activities of the College have been financed and to utilise this contribution to augment the annual grants which the Government intends to make to the College. A further Colonial Development and Welfare scheme was prepared to cover the cost of the visit of representatives of the firm of architects (Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn) appointed to design the College.

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £10,154 was made to the Freetown Secondary School for Girls for the erection and equipment of new school buildings to which was added a loan of £12,000 from Colony funds. Other educational developments schemes under

consideration by the Secretary of State at the end of the year included an application for a free grant of £100,000 for three primary schools to be built in Freetown by the City Council, an application for a free grant of £39,510 (since approved) for the development of the Annie Walsh Memorial School and an application for a free grant of £61,200 to finance the first stage of a scheme for the rebuilding and expansion of the Prince of Wales School.

In the Protectorate the new buildings of the Roman Catholic Teacher Training College at Bo were completed and brought into use. Work continued during the year on the secondary schools at Moyamba (for girls) and at Bo (for boys) and on the first two of the ten central schools planned for the Protectorate ; a revised plan was prepared for the extension of Union College, Bunumbu.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

No full census of the population in the Colony area of Sierra Leone has been taken since 1931, but an enumeration was carried out in the Colony on 28th December, 1947 ; population estimates for the Protectorate, based on the test counts carried out in selected areas, were made in 1931 and in June, 1948. In all cases the work was done by the administration without the aid of any specially trained staff. The results, which are shown at the end of this chapter, are not in any way intended to be a substitute for the next full census but it is considered that they give some guide to the present distribution of population. The latest estimate for the whole territory is 1,975,000 at 31st December, 1950.

The results of the 1947 enumeration indicate that since 1931 there has been an annual increase in the population of the Colony of approximately 1.5 per cent. How much of this increase is due to immigration from the Protectorate and how much to natural causes cannot be definitely stated, though there was undoubtedly a large influx of labour to the Colony from the Protectorate during the war years and it is probable that a number of these people have not returned to their homes. The increase in population in the Protectorate between 1931 and 1948 was at the rate of just over .2 per cent per annum, though it must again be emphasised that these figures should be treated with caution.

There are Africans of many tribes in Sierra Leone, 13 of which are indigenous, each having a different language. There are no recent figures of the numbers in these tribes, but it may be said that over 30 per cent of the total African population in the territory is of the Mende tribe, and that just under 30 per cent is of the Temne tribe. The Mende and Temne languages are widely spoken in the south and north, respectively, and for all practical purposes are sufficient for the localities concerned. The only *lingua franca* is a form of pidgin English, which is fairly widespread, though by no means universal.

Statistics for births and deaths are at present available only for the Colony. In 1951, 4,432 births were registered in the Colony with 626 deaths in infancy compared with 4,353 births and 778 deaths in infancy in 1950. The number of deaths in the Colony from all causes was 2,684 in 1951 compared with 2,925 in 1950.

Comparative figures for the 1931 census and the 1947-48 enumeration, are given below :

	Colony		*Protectorate*		*Colony and Protectorate*	
	1931	1947–8	1931	1947–8	1931	1947–8
Europeans & Americans	420	608	231	356	651	964
Asiatics	444	873	772	1,201	1,216	2,074
African non-natives	33,775	28,050	3,265	2,078	37,040	30,128
African natives	61,783	95,126	1,667,790	1,729,983	1,729,573	1,825,109
TOTALS	96,422	124,657	1,672,058	1,733,618	1,768,480	1,858,275

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

THE majority of the working population are engaged in agriculture on their own account. The main groups of industrial workers are engaged in mining, seafaring, on the waterfront, in road and rail transport and as artisans, labourers, commercial and clerical workers.

There are about 7,400 mining workers, and most of these are employed by three large companies, Sierra Leone Development Company Limited, Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited, and the Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Limited who are engaged in mining iron ore, diamonds, and chromite respectively. Other smaller employers are engaged in gold and platinum mining.

Waterfront and maritime workers are now registered in two separate pools under the control of the Port Labour Board, a body set up on the recommendation of the Maritime and Waterfront Workers Wages Board. The number of workers registered in the newly formed Waterfront or Harbour Pool is 750 and there are 4,500 registered in the Maritime Pool which has functioned since the beginning of 1948. The Employment Exchange is responsible for the placing arrangements for both Pools and during 1951 an average of 1,311 maritime workers were placed each month. Approximately half the total labour force is at sea at any one time. As part of its general control the Port Labour Board determines the size of the Pools and on behalf of the employers considers reports of indiscipline, broaching and pilfering of cargo, etc., and decides whether the workers involved should be warned, suspended or in serious cases have their names struck off the register.

In road haulage and passenger traffic and rail transport it is estimated that not less than 4,600 workers are employed. Of this number about 1,500 are employed in road transport and 3,100 are railway workers.

Artisans and labourers, other than those included in the groups already mentioned, form the largest number, approximately 14,000. The Public Works Department alone employs 7,600 including 1,400 artisans.

It is estimated that there are about 4,000 commercial and clerical workers.

The total number of wage earners in the territory is estimated at 75,000, and this includes a large and unascertainable number of domestic servants.

Five employment exchanges (three in the Colony and two in the Protectorate) assist unemployed workers to find suitable employment. The Freetown Exchange placed 18,852 workers in employment during 1951. Other work done by the employment exchanges is the registration of employees, the arranging of trade tests, collection of labour statistics, collaboration with employers and trade unions, etc.

The Government Technical Training Centre continued to train selected semi-skilled artisans, with the object of improving their standard. Incidence of leave and difficulty in obtaining instructors handicapped the Centre in its work but 47 workers completed training in one or other of the following trades : masonry and brick-laying, carpentry, coach and wagon building, painting and decorating. A new instructor arrived at the end of the year and willl shorly start a course of instruction in motor engineering.

The training period was extended from six to nine months, and the instructors report that it is justified by accelerated progress in the final three months.

The Maritime and Waterfront Workers Wages Board, the Mining Workers Wages Board and the Joint Industrial Councils for Artisans and General Workers and for the Transport Industry raised minimum wages substantially to meet the increased cost of living. The Joint Committee to regulate the salaries and conditions of teachers, after prolonged and difficult negotiations, reached agreement, and teachers throughout the territory in Government and Government-assisted primary and secondary schools are to enjoy improved salaries and conditions. The Whitley Councils for the civil service agreed a number of minor improvements, but the staff side claim for additional remuneration to meet the increased cost of living was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Systematic wages inspection was continued, though on a reduced scale because of the absence of officers on leave or on courses of instruction in the United Kingdom. During the year inspectors made 208 wages inspections. These showed that of the 3,600 workers whose wages were examined 143 were underpaid. As a result £576 14*s.* 6*d.* were claimed on behalf of the workers concerned, £494 1*s.* 6*d.* of which had been paid by the end of the year.

From returns received there were 658 cases involving compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, six of which were fatal. A total sum of £4,984 17*s.* 11*d.* was paid as compensation.

There were two unofficial stoppages of work during the year. The first was at Yengeme and lasted from 30th April to 8th May, when the total labour force of approximately 2,600 workers employed by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust stopped work. The chief cause of this strike was the workers' demand for higher wages and better conditions of employment. A Board of Inquiry was appointed, but the dispute was eventually settled by negotiation, the workers receiving an increase of 1*s.* 4*d.* per day and certain improved conditions. The important feature of this dispute was the contention of the workers' leaders that the existence of a statutory body for fixing minimum rates of wages does not take away from organised workers their right to negotiate with employers for more favourable terms than those fixed by such a body.

The second stoppage was at the Forest Production Works in Kenema, on 3rd and 4th May. The workers' main grievance was that nothing was being done to relieve them of the hardship caused by the rising cost of living. Work was resumed when the men were informed that a claim for increased wages was being dealt with by the Joint Industrial Council.

The total staff of the Labour Department including the Training Centre numbered 96. The Government were greatly assisted by the Joint Consultative Committee to whom draft legislation and other important labour problems were referred in the first instance. Appointed members of the statutory Wages Boards gave valuable assistance during the year.

Two new trade unions, the Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union and the Domestic Workers' Union, were registered during 1951 and one trade union (the Protectorate General Workers' Union) was dissolved. This brings the total number of registered trade unions to 11. They have a total membership of 17,419 and paid-up membership of 8,481. The Council of Labour continues to be the co-ordinating body for most of the trade unions.

Sierra Leone was represented by the Commissioner of Labour at the Conference of Heads of Colonial Labour Departments held in London in September. It was unfortunately not possible to send delegates to the Seventh West African Labour Officers' Conference held in Accra in May.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

In 1951 revenue was £3,850,500 and expenditure £3,904,500 compared with £3,268,500 and £2,978,800 respectively in 1950. The original estimate for revenue was £3,868,500 and that for expenditure £4,147,000. The actual revenue fell short of the original estimate by £18,000 and the actual expenditure fell short of the estimates by £242,500.

Details of expenditure and revenue for 1950 and 1951 were as follows :

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	1950 £	1951 £
Agriculture	62,000	80,500
Education	185,500	222,000
Forestry	17,500	34,000
Medical and Health	234,000	247,000
Other Departments	819,000	1,121,500
Miscellaneous Services (1)	231,000	322,500
Pensions and Gratuities	147,500	146,500
Public Debt Charges (2)	49,000	130,000
Public Works Annually Recurrent	167,500	229,500
Railway Loss	98,000	177,000
Military	80,000	80,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£2,091,000	£2,790,500

Extraordinary	1950 £	1951 £
Posts and Telegraphs	—	53,000
Public Works	114,000	360,000
Road Transport	48,500	38,000
Development Schemes (3)	695,500	625,500
Miscellaneous	800	500
Loans to Local Bodies, etc.	29,000	37,000
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	£887,800	1,114,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£2,978,800	£3,904,500

REVENUE

Ordinary	1950 £	1951 £
Customs	1,446,000	1,796,000
Harbour and Light Dues	18,500	18,500
Licences and Internal Revenue	62,500	64,500
Taxes	1,044,500	1,136,000
Fees, Payments for services and Reimbursements	194,500	227,500
Post Office	55,500	69,000
Rents of Government Property	21,000	23,000
Interest and Loan Repayments	44,500	65,500
Miscellaneous Receipts	55,500	52,000
Total Ordinary Revenue	£2,942,500	£3,452,000

(1) Includes grants to local administrations, local contributions, various refunds and charges not classified departmentally.
(2) Excludes charges payable by the Railway.
(3) Includes expenditure recoverable under Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Extraordinary	1950 £	1951 £
Special Receipts	74,500	96,500
Colonial Development & Welfare Vote	251,000	302,000
Miscellaneous	500	—
Total Extraordinary Revenue	£326,000	£398,500
TOTAL REVENUE	3,268,500	£3,850,500

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 31st December, 1951, liabilities totalled £2,067,239 and assets £4,432,600, the excess of assets over liabilities being £2,365,361.

The cash, investments and reserves held by Government for its own account amounted to £2,356,396 made up as follows :

Cash (available to meet expenditure)	£1,302,340
Reserve Fund	326,941
Loan to Imperial Government	100,000
Surplus Funds Invested	627,115
TOTAL	£2,356,396

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony was £3,448,841 on 31st December, 1951, while the sinking funds for the redemption of the debt had accumulated to £789,556. Interest and redemption charges amounted to approximately £185,800; the annual contribution of £20,300 towards a sinking fund for the redemption of the 1950 loan of £2,030,000 should commence in 1952.

SOURCES OF REVENUE

	1951 £	1950 £
Customs Duties : Exports	379,277	220,614
Imports	1,416,959	1,225,301
Income Tax	471,675	382,228
Poll Tax (Non-Native)	6,587	7,119
Profits Tax : Diamonds	566,388	566,693
House Tax (Protectorate)	91,138	88,837
Stamp Duty	1,435	1,398
Royalties : Gold, Iron Ore, Chromite and Timber	11,967	13,306

Customs duty is payable on most imported goods and on some domestic exports. Import duties are collected either on an *ad valorem* or on a specific basis and a preference, which in most cases is equivalent to half the general rate, is granted to goods of Commonwealth origin or manufacture. The classes of goods from which the largest revenue is

collected are unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, textiles, petroleum products, food and drink.

Export duties on a specific basis are collected on kola nuts, ginger and piasava, and on an *ad valorem* basis on palm kernels, groundnuts, palm oil, coffee, cocoa and benniseed. There is no preference granted to produce exported to Commonwealth countries. Palm kernels provide the largest source of export duty, the sum of £257,537 being collected in 1951 compared with £178,185 in 1950.

Income tax was introduced in 1944 and was levied in 1951 at graduated rates (beginning at 3*d.* in the pound) on individuals and at a flat rate (7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound) on companies. Individuals are granted generous personal relief and other deductions before the graduated rates begin to be applied. An unmarried man is granted £200, a married man £350. Children's allowances up to a maximum of four children are granted at rates between £25 and £100 per child according to where the child is maintained and whether costs of education are incurred. Dependent relatives' allowance is also made. Deductions are allowed for insurance premiums and contributions to pension and provident funds.

Arrangements have been concluded with the United Kingdom and certain other Commonwealth and foreign countries under which relief from double taxation is afforded. Broadly, this provides that income, wherever it originates, is taxable in the territory in which the owner of the income is resident, unless, in the case of a trader, a permanent establishment is maintained in the territory of origin, when an allocation is made between the territories.

Poll tax is payable by all non-natives who reside in Sierra Leone for a period of over three months. The sum payable is £4 per year, and £2 per half-year or any part thereof. Persons paid from funds of the Imperial Government, persons on temporary visits to the territory, persons under 18 years of age and married women living with their husbands are exempt from this tax. The amount of poll tax paid by any person is allowed as a set-off against income tax, if any, payable by him.

Profits tax was paid by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust according to the terms of its agreement with Government at the rate of 27½ per cent of its annual profits, revenue from this source being £566,388 in 1951. In October an agreement was concluded as a result of which the Trust's previous exemption from income tax is rescinded. Profits tax paid in one year is now allowed against income tax in the following year, and thus in effect the Trust, like the Sierra Leone Development Company, pays income tax instead of profits tax.

House tax is levied in the Protectorate at the rate of 5*s.* per year on every native adult male. Owners of more than one house are required to pay 5*s.* in respect of each house. The tax is collected by District Commissioners, to whom it is normally paid by the village headman for his village,

There are no excise duties. The aggregate collection of stamp duty was £1,435 in 1951 as against £1,398 in 1950.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE Bank of British West Africa, Limited, was established in Freetown in 1898, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in 1917. Both provide the usual banking facilities. The Bank of British West Africa has a branch at Bo, in the Protectorate agencies at Pendembu and Segbwema.

Savings bank accounts are operated by these Banks as well as by the Post Office Savings Bank. The rate of interest at present payable is 2½ per cent. per annum. At 31st December, 1951, the amount standing to the credit of 46,114 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was £912,195.

The West African Currency Board is responsible for providing the currency required in the Colony. The Board has its offices in London: it is represented locally by a Currency Officer and its Agents are the Bank of British West Africa. It issues notes of the face value of 20*s.* and 10*s.*, nickel-bronze coins of ½*d.*, 1*d.* and 3*d.*, and alloy coins of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.*

At 31st December, 1951, West African Currency Board notes in circulation were estimated at £1,132,404 and coin at £3,135,454.

Chapter 5: Commerce

TOTAL imports were valued at £8,206,420 in 1951 and £6,745,749 in 1950. Imported goods were in plentiful supply but prices rose steadily throughout the year owing to increased freight rates, first costs and labour charges in the exporting countries. The 1950-51 rice crop, which provides the staple food of the people, was below average, and it was found necessary to import 1,000 tons to prevent a shortage.

MAIN IMPORTS

		1950		1951	
	Unit	*Quantity*	*Value* £	*Quantity*	*Value* £
Apparel—all kinds	value	—	305,304	—	399,901
Artificial silk piece-goods	sq. yds.	940,345	130,668	1,444,663	242,613
Bags and sacks	no.	1,446,054	174,280	722,877	134,305
Buckets, pails & basins	no.	557,937	52,514	433,720	55,058
Cars, private	no.	331	135,456	398	182,902
Chassis, with engines	no.	166	94,614	89	69,582
Cotton fents	lb.	406,623	150,030	375,810	116,597
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yds.	17,254,473	1,576,835	14,039,809	1,643,944
Electrical apparatus	value	—	141,866	—	165,424
Flour, wheaten	lb.	6,396,551	143,368	6,884,710	170,416
Iron & steel manufactures:					
Corrugated iron sheets	tons	422	28,727	919	108,690
Holloware—other than buckets, pails and basins	lb.	2,006,829	128,196	2,625,339	147,098
Other kinds, n.e.s.	value	—	258,958	—	353,430

	Unit	1950 Quantity	1950 Value £	1951 Quantity	1951 Value £
Machinery :					
Mining and gold dredging	value	—	201,852	—	226,101
Other	,,	—	148,567	—	204,457
Medicines and drugs	,,	—	83,116	—	113,216
Oil :					
Illuminating	Gals.	1,079,596	62,920	1,301,891	72,044
Motor spirit	,,	1,626,025	122,017	1,600,322	119,976
Sugar	lb.	4,772,675	125,022	4,480,676	136,005
Tobacco :					
Cigarettes	'000	741,010	92,202	819,823	101,935
Unmanufactured	lb.	1,393,381	271,819	1,426,443	256,900

Total exports were worth £10,068,442 in 1951 and £6,948,530* in 1950 ; re-exports were worth £213,629 in 1951 and £287,298 in 1950. There was a continued increase in the production of most of the principal agricultural crops and prices were well maintained ; ginger was particularly notable in this respect and exports of piassava fibre were again a record. The lack of proper handling facilities and refrigerated shipping space for bananas made further expansion of the trade extremely difficult. The bulk of the crop was sold on contract to the Ministry of Food.

MAIN EXPORTS

	1950 tons	1950 £	1951 tons	1951 £
Palm Kernels	71,269	2,277,752*	75,102	4,549,777
Palm Oil	1,940	105,411*	3,191	260,844
Ginger	2,251	563,936	3,251	772,393
Piassava	5,348	273,336	6,118	283,010
Cocoa	1,620	117,212*	1,811	525,794
Kola	1,070	106,244	1,520	181,979
Groundnuts	3,465	100,011*	3,619	189,416
Peppers and Chillies	135	28,796	110	23,416
Bananas	515	13,559	529	13,947
Benniseed	804	33,811*	46	3,074

		1950 Quantity	1950 Value	1951 Quantity	1951 Value
Diamonds	carat	638,312	†	477,130	†
Iron Ore	ton	1,142,621	†	1,184,735	†
Chrome Ore	,,	13,909	£93,800	11,930	£115,619
Gold	fine oz. troy	2,804	29,318	2,207	23,174

* In 1950 the value of total exports and the values of asterisked items do not include the difference between the prices paid by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board and the f.o.b. price received by the Board. The difference on all items was estimated at £909,000 in 1950.

† Not published.

The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, a statutory board formed in 1949, is the sole exporter of palm kernels, palm oil, groundnuts, benniseed, copra, coffee and cocoa from the territory. Oils

and oilseeds are sold under contract to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. By a revised contract covering 1952-55, the Board may sell a proportion of its oilseed exports to outside buyers from 1953. Coffee is also sold to the Ministry of Food under a contract which ends in 1952, but no coffee was exported in 1951. Cocoa is sold on the open market. The Board made a net profit of £1,524,854 on its operations in 1951. Other details of the Board's activities are given on page 19.

Chapter 6 : Production

AGRICULTURE

THE 1950-51 rice crop was a little below average owing to the unusual weather conditions in the second half of 1950. Shortage of rice was not, however, as acute as was at first expected. There was some flood damage in August, but it was restricted and local in effect.

The distribution to farmers of seed rice of improved varieties continued. One hundred and ninety-three varieties and strains of swamp rice and 39 upland varieties were under trial at Rokupr Rice Research Station. Six new selections were released for distribution. Five hundred bushels of pure seed were available from the Station and 1,080 bushels were purchased in the Scarcies area for re-distribution to farmers.

The clearance of mangrove swamps for rice farming was further extended in Bonthe and Moyamba Districts ; progress was satisfactory, though rather slow owing to the difficulties of clearing high mangrove forest. The total area cleared since the scheme started in 1938 is now 8,000 acres of which approximately 6,000 acres are cultivated. The reclamation of 100 acres of saline swamp at Bekapet in Mambolo Chiefdom proved a success, and an additional area of some 130 acres were reclaimed in Samu Chiefdom. Considerable extension of this work is planned for 1952 in co-operation with the Land Drainage Branch of the Public Works Department. Inland swamp clearance schemes progressed satisfactorily in the Northern Province, and several new areas were brought into cultivation during 1951. It is encouraging that farmers throughout the Northern Province and in several other areas are clearing swamps on their own initiative.

In the Bonthe area considerable progress was made in the experiments on mechanical cultivation of the flooded grasslands for rice growing. One crawler tractor was available and, despite initial difficulties, this tractor ploughed 286 acres. From the experience so gained it was possible to plan a big expansion of this scheme in 1952. £72,000 were voted for the work, 18 tractors and ploughs were ordered and it is hoped to provide tractor services to a large number of farmers next season. Other types of implements and tractors were also ordered for experimental work. In the Scarcies area some 80 acres were ploughed at Mange, using an old tractor on half-tracks ; it was

not entirely satisfactory in operation but the results were most encouraging and justify a considerable extension in 1952. Surveys were also carried out on the 'Boli' lands near Mateboi and elsewhere in the Bombali District to examine the possibility of tractor ploughing in these areas. At Newton in the Colony some 50 acres were ploughed with a Ferguson tractor. Under certain conditions it proved most satisfactory, but on swamp lands it is clear that crawler tractors are the only suitable type to use. Very small tractors would be uneconomic. Further experiments are necessary before definite conclusions can be reached. In the Mabole Valley, north of Makeni, a scheme for the development of the area by the use of ox-ploughs and the proper management of cattle made a promising start.

Many improved varieties of oil palms were planted, particularly in the Northern Province, with the welcome co-operation of District Councils and of other local bodies. The planting of these improved strains forms part of most District Economic Development Plans. One hundred and fourteen thousand and five hundred seedlings were planted out by the end of August, and a further 200,000 were raised in nurseries in preparation for planting in 1952. An additional 250 acres of the abandoned airfield at Waterloo were planted up.

The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board has approved a programme for the installation of six Pioneer Oil Mills for the extraction of oil from palm fruit, and these are either operating or in the course of erection ; a further six mills are on order. Agricultural staff assisted in the collection and purchase of palm fruit for the mill at Baoma in the Kenema District which started operating in 1951. The Board is also building feeder roads within a radius of up to 10 miles from each mill to link the main palm-producing villages with the existing road system, and a lorry service is being run to pick up fruit at collecting points on the roads.

Hand-operated nut-cracking machines continued to be used successfully in Bonthe District. Power-operated machines have not yet proved satisfactory but a new type has possibilities.

Considerable interest in cocoa was maintained, despite a bad season for cropping. The total crop just exceeded the previous year's total of 1,700 tons. The increase in price for high quality cocoa stimulated producers to take more care in adopting the proper methods of fermentation. Central fermentaries, established in Kenema and Pujehun Districts, worked satisfactorily. Pujehun in particular showed excellent results and produced over 14,000 lb. of Grade I cocoa. With still higher prices offered for high quality cocoa these fermentaries, working in conjunction with co-operative marketing societies, should have a profound influence on the general quality of the cocoa. The instruction of producers was intensified and the results are reflected in the improvement shown in quality of cocoa offered on the market. Propaganda to control "black pod" disease and the continuance of "monkey drives" should do much to ensure an even better harvest in 1952. Coffee production is increasing steadily, and the coming crop should be heavier than usual. The need for

machinery for processing this crop is receiving attention, and several small experimental machines are under trial.

Work on the establishment of a major Rice Research Station at Rokupr (Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes R.300 and D.1340) continued slowly. Mr. Rhind, Secretary of the West African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation, visited Sierra Leone on several occasions to discuss plans and estimates. Owing to the great increase in the cost of labour and materials it was necessary to revise the estimates and a further grant for an amended scheme, agreed on with the other West African Governments, was approved by the Secretary of State.

The Agricultural Chemical Research Scheme suffered a setback by the transfer of the only chemist. Fortunately a replacement has now arrived and the work will continue. The herbarium at Njala was re-organised, and plans for a botanical survey of the Gola Forest are being made.

The Horticulturist was able to start work in the Colony area, and gave considerable assistance and advice to the Mountain District vegetable growers. Plans for the establishment of a horticultural station at Lumley are now well advanced.

Trials with fertilizers were initiated in many parts of the country and, in particular, trials on farmers' own crops of swamp rice, cassava, groundnuts, ginger, bananas, fundi and cocoa were started with their co-operation. Results will not be available for some time, but the trials will continue.

Sierra Leone was most fortunate in escaping the worst effects of the epidemic of maize rust which did widespread damage throughout West Africa. The plant pathologist is keeping a careful check on all reports of this pest. Demonstrations were given of the use of insecticides against crop pests.

LIVESTOCK

The Animal Husbandary Station at Musaia continued to make good progress. The breeding of two types of cattle was started, one for beef and the other for milk, and made good progress. It has been shown that good management of cattle, including the provision of better pastures, particularly for dry season grazing, is an essential part of any breeding programme. Rinderpest again caused trouble in Koinadugu District and restricted the work in that area to some extent. For the first time, the staff position at Musaia made it possible for extension work to be carried out in the District. This is welcomed by the farmers and cattle owners. Interest in pig-keeping was well maintained ; the introduction of Large White and Wessex Saddleback pigs was successful and considerable interest was shown in the Saddleback pigs. The introduction of Chinese geese was also a success, but it will be some time before they are available for sale to the public.

A second serious outbreak of rinderpest within the past 18 months made it evident that continuous protection of cattle in Sierra Leone

must be undertaken. All departmental efforts have therefore been concentrated on the control of rinderpest and periodical immunisations with lapinised rinderpest vaccine were carried out at camps established at convenient places along the motor roads. Owing to shortage of senior service staff the work of the Veterinary Department was seriously handicapped. Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia vaccinations were suspended and very little work could be done on the investigation of diseases generally.

FORESTRY

The Forest Industries Branch of the Forest Department continued to be the only producer of mill sawn timber. Production was 145,000 cubic feet, against a target figure of 192,000 cubic feet, the shortfall being due mainly to tractor and road transport troubles aggravated by the increasing difficulty and delay in obtaining spare parts. Sales amounted to 140,000 cubic feet. The woodworkshops section produced over £8,000 worth of furniture and joinery.

The proposal to log the Gola Forest Reserves cannot be put into practice until the Kenema-Zimmi public road and a road-bridge over the Moa River are completed. A new and difficult access-road was begun into the Kambui Hills Forest Reserve in order to maintain timber supplies in the meantine : approximately half this road was completed during the year.

A Joint Industrial Council wages award, effective in May, raised labour costs of operations at Kenema by over 60 per cent. Timber sale—prices were increased by 9*d.* per cubic foot with effect from 1st September, and a further increase of 6*d.* per cubic foot was found necessary at the end of the year to cover increased and increasing costs of all imported machinery and materials.

The report of the Soil Conservation Team, published as Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1951, contained recommendations for the creation of extensive forest reserves in the Protectorate, for the most part in regions which are sparsely populated but where any further destruction of natural vegetation would inevitably result in soil erosion, with all its ill effects. The survey and demarcation of one of these proposed reserves, which comprises the Loma Mountains, was carried out, and it was hoped that the first stage in the constitution of this large reserve of about 130 square miles would shortly be completed.

FISHERIES

The fishing industry was carried on chiefly by traditional methods, though attempts to introduce fishing by ring nets, fish traps and inshore trawling met with some success. Because of the cost and difficulties encountered in the operation of the motor fishing trawler, it was decided towards the end of the year to lay up the vessel and abandon deep sea trawler fishing for the time being.

The West African Fisheries Research Institute, which will serve the needs of the four West African territories, made rapid development

since the last report. The Research vessel *Cape St. Mary* arrived in Freetown on 15th July and is now in commission together with two 28 foot seine launches equipped for purse seine and other methods of fishing. Recruitment of staff was proceeding satisfactorily, and good progress was made in the building programme. A study of the river systems in the South-eastern Province which include the rivers Bagbe, Bafi, Sewa, Tali Moa and their tributaries was undertaken by the Director and the Fisheries Officer. It was found that owing to the condition of the water it would be uneconomic to attempt to augment the fish supply by culture methods. An experiment in fish culture in a pond on the agricultural farm at Newton was carried out but, so far, with disappointing results.

The work of the Fisheries Development Branch of the Department of Commerce and Industry continued to be handicapped by repeated mechanical breakdowns of the trawler *Rokel*, and after due consideration it was decided to discontinue operating the trawler and to concentrate efforts on the development of the indigenous fishing industry. A Fisheries Assistant was recruited and began training.

MINERALS

Diamonds, iron ore and chrome ore continued to be produced on a large scale and gold on a much smaller scale. All the minerals produced were exported.

The diamonds were mined from alluvial deposits by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, Limited, who hold a monopoly for the exploration and production of diamonds over the whole of Sierra Leone, except for two small areas which cover the Marampa iron ore concession and the Tonkolili permanent lease. During the year heavier excavation equipment was brought into use. Diamonds of good gem quality and industrial stones were found. Reduction in the amount of diamonds produced during the year is accounted for by adverse weather conditions and to some extent by the labour troubles at Yengema to which reference is made in Chapter 2.

Iron ore was mined at Marampa by the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited, using open-cast methods. Three kinds of iron ore were exported, namely red ore, sorted out of the surface capping mined by hand labour, washed fines from the concentration of the fines from the red ore, and powder ore from the concentration of the specular haematite below the capping which is mined by mechanical operations. Production of iron ore had to be curtailed early in the year due to shortage of shipping.

Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Company, Limited, mined chrome ore by open-cast methods at Bambawo near Hangha. The ore was of both metallurgical and refactory grades and was sorted by hand. A conveyor system was installed in three of the workings during the year and facilitated the disposal of overburden. Two bucket excavators were also acquired locally for use in conjunction with the system. Owing to delays in the delivery of essential equipment the power plant concentrating mill were not in operation by the end of 1951.

The main producer of gold was the Pampana Mining Company, Limited, which dredged the Pampana river. The Yemen Company, Limited, a company registered locally, mined lode gold at Baomahun on a small scale. Gold was also mined under a scheme introduced in January, 1948, permitting Africans of the Protectorate to mine for gold on their own account under short-term licences.

The following is a table of comparative figures of production for 1950 and 1951 :

	Gold (Crude and unrefined ozs troy)	*Chromite (tons)*	*Iron Ore (tons)*	*Diamond (carats)*
1950	3,941	7,399	1,165,969	655,485
1951	3,552*	16,195	1,140,325	475,759

* Subject to slight correction.

CO-OPERATION

The expansion of co-operative work continued, though it was limited by the shortage of staff available for effective supervision. The number of societies under supervision was 56 at the end of the year and there were several more in process of formation. There are over 2,000 members with over £1,500 share capital. The most striking advance in the year was in the forming of cocoa marketing societies. The two formed in 1950 had a successful season and 13 more were formed in 1951. The piassava marketing societies increased greatly in membership and made several successful sales in spite of unfavourable market conditions and the competition of established traders. Three societies joined in making shipments of Prime Sherbro, two to the United Kingdom and one to New York. Although shortages of shipping space and wrapping paper still handicap the export of bananas, the banana export societies continued to work successfully and increased their turnover. The possibility of extending the banana plantations was being considered. The society formed for supplying fishing gear to its members marketed some small consignments of fish successfully, but was not yet strong enough to operate as effectively as it is hoped it will. The Government agreed to guarantee loans made by banks to co-operative societies through the Registrar up to a limit of £2,000. So far loans totalling £706 have been made to marketing societies, of which £306 had been repaid by the end of 1951. Arrangements were made to extend this facility to pure credit societies and it was expected that this will develop into an important source of rural credit. Four credit and seven savings societies were formed and several thrift groups were in process of formation. Six out of the 10 co-operative inspectors for whom financial provision was made in 1951 were recruited and sent to Nigeria to take part in the Nigerian Co-operative Department's annual training course. One training course for secretaries was held locally. There was some delay in the completion of preliminaries to the registration of societies, the majority

of which are now fit for registration, but it is hoped that the arrangements will soon be completed.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

THE figures of primary schools and enrolment for 1948, 1949 and 1950 are as follows :

Colony	1948	1949	1950
Government Schools . .	2	2	2
Amalgamated Schools . . (Schools originally conducted by Missions but now virtually conducted by Government in the Mission buildings)	50	50	48
Assisted Schools . . .	—	—	6
Unassisted Schools . . .	19	34	32
Total . .	71	86	88
Protectorate			
Government Schools . .	4	4	3
Assisted Schools . . .	109	113	120
Unassisted Schools . . .	63	62	66
Total .	176	179	189
Enrolment			
Colony	11,993	14,683	15,589
Protectorate	15,430	17,032	18,931
Total .	27,423	31,715	34,520

Note : Exact figures are not yet available for 1951, but they will probably show a small increase on 1950.

There were 11 public secondary grammar schools in the Colony, comprising one Government school (Prince of Wales School), four assisted boys' schools, four assisted girls' schools and two unassisted boys' secondary schools. In the Protectorate there were one Government boys' secondary school (Bo School) and one girls' secondary school (Harford School, Moyamba) ; the latter, still at the development stage, is owned by the Evangelical United Brethren Mission and assisted financially by Government.

The development of Bo School to provide accommodation for 350 pupils and courses up to the Higher School Certificate in science and, eventually, in arts, made good progress during 1951, and it is expected

that all the buildings will be completed by the end of 1952. A development scheme for the Prince of Wales School was authorised and work will begin in 1952. This school provides science instruction to Higher School Certificate, and in 1951 there were 42 pupils in post-school certificate classes.

Central schools, to provide secondary education of the "modern school" type, are being developed in the Protectorate. There are Government Boys' Central Schools at Magburaka (to which reference was made in the 1950 report) and at Koyeima, and a Methodist Mission Girls' Central School at Segbwema. A new Native Administration Central School, to be administered by Government during the first few years, was built at Kenema in 1951.

The number of scholarships awarded and held in 1951 was greater than in 1950, 683 against 537. In view of the recommendations of the Africanisation Committee, scholarships are liberally awarded for both secondary and higher education to all applicants of reasonable ability. The number of scholarships held in 1951 including those awarded under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act but excluding those awarded by Government departments to their employees, was :

Higher School Certificate	23
General Certificate of Education	16
Secondary School	240
Higher Education	55
Teacher Training :	
Colony	105
Protectorate	244

The report of Mr. A. E. Nichols, C.B.E., M.C., on a survey of the secondary schools in Sierra Leone was received during the year.

Training of teachers for primary schools continued to be carried out at Fourah Bay College and St. Joseph's Convent in the Colony and at Njala Training College, Union College, Bunumbu, and Bo Roman Catholic Training College in the Protectorate. Candidates in training colleges in the Colony are prepared for the Teachers' Certificate and the Teachers' Advanced Certificate Examination and those in the Protectorate Colleges for the Teachers' Elementary Certificate Examination. Bo Roman Catholic Training College, housed in the new buildings provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, had its full complement of 45 students. The development of Bunumbu Training College, with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, continued satisfactorily as did the rebuilding of Njala Training College which is at present financed by local government funds. The construction of a new training college, with modern facilities and amenities, at Magburaka was almost finished during the year, and the college was expected to open in February, 1952.

Fourah Bay College, which was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1827 and affiliated to Durham University in 1876, is now largely financed by Government and Colonial Development and

Welfare funds and is governed by a widely representative and autonomous Council. The Christian traditions of the College, especially the provision of facilities for voluntary religious worship and for the preparation of candidates for the ministry, are preserved. Greater assistance from public funds made possible an increase in staff from 22 to 32. There were 110 students enrolled in the Teacher Training Department, compared with 81 in 1950, and there was a slight increase in the University Department. A considerable number of the students were from other West African Territories. Details of the enrolment at the beginning of 1951-52 academic year were :

Courses	*Sierra Leone*	*Nigeria*	*Gold Coast*	*Gambia*	*Totals*
Diploma Courses .	4	—	—	—	4
Arts . . .	21	55	1	—	77
Commerce . .	7	7	—	1	15
Ministerial . .	9	—	—	—	9
Prelim. G.C.E. .	21	5	—	1	27
Teacher Training .	105	1	—	4	110
	167	68	1	6	242

A full-time staff tutor was seconded from Durham University to assist in the development of extra-mural work. There were 10 series of extra-mural classes in Freetown and three in Bo. Evening continuation classes to prepare students for the School Certificate Examination were begun.

Courses of instruction in carpentry and joinery and brick-laying and plastering were held during the year at the Wilberforce Technical Training Centre. An experimental class was started in part-time technical studies for boys from the Rural Area schools. Authority has been given for the continuation of these courses (under which a total of 519 men have so far completed courses of training) until the end of 1952, when consideration will be given to the question of merging them into the general scheme for development of technical education.

The Protectorate Literature Bureau, which is organised by missionary effort and aided by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, trained groups of voluntary teachers in fifteen chiefdoms in the Bo, Pujehun, Kenema and Kailahun Districts. Efforts were made to gather these teachers-to-be from different parts of chiefdoms so that as far as possible all people in the chiefdoms who wanted to learn to read and write might have an opportunity to do so. Reading certificates were awarded to 1,429 persons during the year. It is estimated that as a result of the activities of the Bureau, since its inception, 8,500 adults have become literate in their own languages.

The printing department of the Bureau was strengthened by the appointment of a European manager, but owing to difficulty in obtaining paper supplies it was not possible to publish as many books as in

1950. In 1951, 24,000 copies of Mende readers and primers, and 2,000 copies of a Limba reader, were published. Over 11,000 primers and 21,000 readers were sold during the year—a considerable improvement on the 1950 total of 21,400.

HEALTH

Dr. F. Maclagan, Director of Medical Services, went on leave in August, 1951, prior to his retirement from the Service ; his experience and kindly counsel will be seriously missed by the Medical Department.

The Department passed through a more critical time than ever previously experienced owing to lack of senior staff. In spite of medical officers extending their tours of service, hospitals had to be closed, Port Loko, Pujehun and Kabala, and dispensers were left in charge of restricted out-patient services. Only one medical officer remained with the Endemic Diseases Control Unit ; finally he had to go on leave, and the unit came under the supervision of the District Medical Officer. It was only with extreme difficulty that routine services could be maintained at the Connaught Hospital, in Freetown, because of the lack of medical officers for general duties. When the Senior Pathologist went on leave, as the post of Pathologist was vacant, the laboratory service had to be restricted and the laboratory was left in charge of the Laboratory Superintendent. With the assistance of temporary staff, the Department was able to maintain general services for the public, and the assistance of these temporary officers was greatly appreciated. During the latter half of the year there was a marked improvement when eight medical officers arrived, making a total of 10 new officers during the year. The arrival of these officers permitted the re-opening of the Port Loko and Pujehun Hospitals and it was expected to re-open Kabala Hospital early in 1952.

A member of the Health Services of the United States of America, an expert Public Health Engineer, visited Freetown for two weeks and inspected the malarial control work being undertaken. He is to return in 1952 to survey the Freetown area and prepare plans for permanent work under Economic Co-operation Administration assistance. The preliminary report following upon his visit was awaited at the end of the year.

The building programme was seriously curtailed owing to lack of staff and the various commitments of the Public Works Department. The extension of the male infirmary and the cold chamber attached to the mortuary at the Connaught Hospital were completed. Three Health Centres were completed and work was begun at the Centre at Makali.

Approval was given for the establishment of two health centres at Waterloo and York financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds as a first stage in the plan to improve the health services in Freetown and the surrounding Colony area. Each centre will consist of a dispensary, a maternity clinic and a casualty ward. An office and store will be attached to serve as the headquarters of the Sanitary Inspectors in these areas.

No staff were appointed to the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory during the year. Structural alterations were completed and the building was inspected by Professor G. Macdonald, Principal of the Ross Institute, Professor Andrew Topping, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and also by Colonel H. W. Mulligan, Director of the West African Institute for Trypansomiasis Research, when he visited Freetown to discuss the various research institutes.

Control measures against malaria in the region of Freetown continued. Further work on the bund at Aberdeen was completed and two new sluice gates were installed. The breeding places of *A. gambiae v. melas* have been still further reduced and control by spraying facilitated. Residual spraying of houses was considered and experiments were begun at Lungi and also in one of the rural communities near Aberdeen. This method proved popular with the householders. The anopheline density was kept at a satisfactorily low level, but a further reduction by larvicidal measures presents difficulties and would involve heavy expense. If the preliminary experiments in residual spraying prove successful these measures will be extended.

In spite of the lack of supervisory staff, more work was done on the construction of new buildings at Kailahun for the Endemic Diseases Control Unit. Investigations into the incidence and distribution of bilharziasis. A survey was carried out from Boajibu in the Simbaru Chiefdom. The endemic line from this centre passes south through Kokoru to Gorahun, then curves west to Pujehun and from there turns north to Tikonko and on to Dambara where the survey team is now working. The survey has revealed the disquieting fact that almost one-half of the Protectorate is infected. Experiments were made with some of the local plants employed for poisoning fish in order to discover their potentialities for destroying intermediate hosts. The yaws campaign in the Northern Province proved very successful until late in 1951, when lack of funds and staff made it necessary to suspend work temporarily. Over 50,000 people were examined of whom about 45 per cent were suffering from yaws. By the end of the year 85 per cent of those affected had completed the full course of treatment.

The campaign against trypanosomiasis continued. Sampling surveys were made on the mainland opposite Sherbro Island, but there was little co-operation from the people. The incidence of sleeping sickness amongst those examined was very low, but the total number examined was too small to give a true picture. The Sleeping sickness Team carried out a full-scale census, diagnosis and prophylactic treatment in Luawa and Dama Chiefdoms, and sampling surveys were in progress in the Soa Chiefdom. A survey will be undertaken of the Kholifa Mamunta Chiefdoms in the area between the Pampana and Seli rivers where the Yaws Team diagnosed three cases of sleeping sickness. Preparations were made for a full-scale pentamodine prophylaxis in the south-eastern area of the territory.

All new entrants to the Nursing Service and many of the nurses already employed were tuberculin-tested and negative reactors were

offered B.C.G. vaccination. No ill results have been encountered. Routine tuberculin-testing of school children was begun. Because of difficulties in persuading junior staff to nurse patients suffering from tuberculosis, attempts are now being made to recruit persons for appointment as infectious diseases nurses.

The incidence of smallpox remained low. Routine vaccination of infants, school children and adults continues. There was no major outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever ; no diagnosis of yellow fever was recorded, and no human rabies was reported, though canine rabies continued to be widespread.

Ill-balanced diets and faulty preparation of foods were still responsible for minor manifestations of malnutrition. Avitaminosis was common.

Lungi Airport, where a medical officer is now stationed, was declared a sanitary aerodrome during the year. Construction continues on permanent roads and surface drainage and more quarters are being built. The inhabitants of near-by villages were vaccinated against smallpox and the inoculation of the staff against yellow fever was maintained.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department was separated from the Education Department and became an independent department at the beginning of the year ; it moved its headquarters from the Freetown Community Centre to new premises more adequate to the department's needs.

Juvenile Delinquency

Thirty-four boys were admitted to the Approved School, 30 were discharged, two re-admitted and two committed to prison. At the end of the year there were 97 boys on roll and 11 absconders. Discipline was satisfactory, as were the boys' health and work both in classroom and workshop. Employment and further schooling were arranged for the discharged boys wherever possible and they also received an allowance for eight weeks after discharge.

Proceedings against 249 juveniles were taken in the Juvenile Courts, 149 for indictable and 100 for non-indictable offences. The two probation officers for juveniles, assisted by a deputy probation officer, supervised 145 juvenile cases. As there is no approved school or hostel for girls, delinquent girls were placed with foster parents in approved lodgings under the supervision of the probation officer.

A Bill was published to amend the Young Persons and Children Ordinance by authorising a panel of lay justices to sit with a stipendiary magistrate in the Juvenile Courts. Approved School Rules were made, providing for the management and care of the Approved School.

The Remand Home admitted 250 juveniles during the year, with an average of nine residents per day. A full-time warden and a matron were appointed.

Probation Service for Adults

A probation officer for adults worked during the last six months of the year in the Courts in Freetown and during this period investigated 68 cases referred to him. Twenty-six of the offenders were subsequently put on probation under his supervision. Two persons were convicted while on probation and imprisoned. Two-thirds of those placed on probation either retained their previous work or had new employment found for them.

Youth Work

The average number of youth organisations was 60, comprising 23 male, 13 female and 24 mixed groups with a total membership of about 6,500.

With financial aid from Government and from the headquarters of the World Assembly of Youth, the Sierra Leone National Youth Council was able to send its chairman as delegate to the conference in Paris organised by the Youth Council of the French Union and to the First General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth at New York. The aim of this Council is to co-ordinate the activities of all youth organisations in the territory.

The Boy Scouts' Association sent a contingent of six scouts and a Scouter to the 7th World Jamboree at Bad Ischl, Austria, and the Festival of Britain International Scout Patrol Camp, London ; at both places the contingent received commendation. The Girl Guides' Association had a local member appointed as District Commissioner. Both Associations continued to make steady progress in the Colony and Protectorate. Re-organisation of the Boys' Brigade and Girls' Life Brigade was carried out and officers' training courses were run with satisfactory results.

Development of youth work in the rural areas of the Colony and Protectorate was not spectacular, principally owing to the lack of Youth Leaders. The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigade and Sierra Leone National Youth Council received grants in aid.

Voluntary Organisations

The British Red Cross Society's local branch continued its effort to raise funds to acquire two ambulances for use in the Colony and the Protectorate. The Organiser returned to the United Kingdom after training and helping to establish the Junior Links under a local Director.

The Y.M.C.A. lost its temporary headquarters during the year which was a set-back to its further development. The Y.W.C.A. was fortunate in securing the services of a full-time organising secretary, a Canadian lady, who re-organised the local branch. The Protectorate sections of these Associations also made progress.

Community Welfare

The Freetown Community Centre, which is run by the Community Association with the help of the Social Welfare Department, was used

by more than 20,500 people during 1951. Late in the year extra-mural classes were held there weekly by the Adult Education Committee of Fourah Bay College. The Centre is also used as a Citizens' Advice Bureau for dealing with delinquent juveniles, matrimonial disputes and miscellaneous complaints.

The Women's Institutes held a very successful exhibition of handicrafts at the Freetown Community Centre which was presided over by Lady Beresford-Stooke assisted by Mr. E. Taylor-Cummings.

There was continued interest in the social welfare centres at Lunsar, Marampa and Bo, and in Bo only the lack of suitable premises prevented a still more rapid expansion.

HOUSING

In Freetown the better class houses are constructed of concrete, laterite block and timber. A local feature is a ground floor of concrete or laterite block with a timber first floor. The poorer people live in single-storey timber or mud block buildings with roofs of palm thatch or corrugated iron. The few mud and wattle buildings still existing in Freetown are gradually disappearing and giving way to houses of more permanent structure. Many of the larger old houses have been converted, or partly converted, into tenements. These buildings are very overcrowded and constitute the principal slum problem of Freetown. The better type houses are in most cases occupier-owned, while the poorer sections of the community pay rent.

Considerable new building and improvement of existing buildings is taking place in and about Freetown. The improvement in the City's appearance since 1946 is striking. In spite of this increased activity there is still an acute housing shortage in Freetown, which hinders the progress of slum clearance in the city.

The clearing of Kroo Bay, a very overcrowded area which grew up round a firewood market in Freetown, was completed. The area is to remain a firewood market but will be replanned and made more accessible.

Plans for new housing estates catering for various income groups were made for sites at Wilkinson Road, about five miles from Freetown, and at Ginger Hall, a smaller area nearer the centre of the town. It is proposed that these areas be developed partly by Government and partly by private enterprise as soon as more staff, money and materials are available.

New service roads were completed by the Public Works Department at Fourah Bay Road planning area, a small area in Freetown which was gutted by fire some years ago and which is now available for private housing. The area will be administered by the City Council.

Suggested housing layouts at Regent Road (Wilberforce), Kissy and Lungi were prepared and a layout plan for the Cline Town Planning Area was in course of preparation.

Draft Building Regulations for Freetown to replace the present Freetown Improvement Ordinance (which is out of date) were under consideration.

In the Protectorate, mud and wattle are still the principal building materials in the villages but in the larger towns buildings are being constructed of mud or concrete blocks with corrugated iron or palm tile roofs.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

In 1951 four Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which one was original, two were amending Ordinances, and one brought into operation an Ordinance passed in 1950.

The reason for the small output of legislation in 1951 was that as a result of constitutional changes elections were held in November, but no legislative business was transacted by the new Legislative Council before the end of the year. This has resulted in an unusually heavy legislative programme for 1952.

The Legislative Council (*Elections*) *Ordinance*, 1951 (No. 1 of 1951) provides for the procedure governing the elections of Members of the Legislative Council in the Colony and the Protectorate. To understand fully the effect of the Ordinance, it is necessary to refer to the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 611) which was brought into force on 1st September, 1951. This Order provides for a new Legislative Council consisting of

(i) a President (the Governor) ;
(ii) a Vice-President who may be elected by the members of the Council ;
(iii) seven *ex officio* members ;
(iv) 21 elected members ; and
(v) two nominated members.

The elected members consist of

(a) seven persons, each elected to represent one of the seven electoral districts of the Colony ;
(b) 12 persons, each elected by one of the 12 District Councils in the Protectorate ;
(c) one African nominated member of the Protectorate Assembly, and one unofficial member of the Protectorate Assembly representing a district thereon, both elected by the unofficial members of the Protectorate Assembly.

Part I of the Ordinance relates to the holding of elections in the Colony. It continues much of the former practice contained in the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, but extends the franchise to include women, and reduces the property qualification for voters. By providing for annual revision of the register of electors it simplifies and expedites the procedure for registration. Part II deals with the election of members of Legislative Council in the Protectorate, and provides for the procedure to be followed in such elections and for election offences. Part III repeats the provisions of the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924 with regard to election petitions.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951 (No. 2 of 1951) amends the Customs Tariff Ordinance (Cap. 57) by extending the British Preferential Tariff to certain countries no longer included in the former definition of "British Empire". It also effects a retrospective repeal of section 4, which provided for the levy of surcharge on duties, and enables a drawback of 100 per cent to be refunded on the exportation of imported goods, instead of 95 per cent as heretofore, under section 12.

The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1951 (No. 4 of 1951), which had not been brought into force by the end of the year, was designed to anticipate the expected expiration in December of the emergency legislation relating to the regulation of imports and exports. Power to prohibit, restrict or regulate, by Order, the importation, exportation and carriage coastwise of all classes of goods, is conferred upon the Governor in Council, and the Schedules to the Customs Ordinance, 1948 (No. 1 of 1948), which contain lists of prohibited imports and exports are repealed.

The District Councils Ordinance, 1950 (*Date of Commencement*) *Ordinance*, 1951 (No. 3 of 1951) brought the District Councils Ordinance, 1950 (No. 17 of 1950) into force with effect from 1st January, 1951. Certain District Councils had, by an oversight, begun to function before the District Councils Ordinance, 1950, had been brought into force by an Order made by the Governor under section 1(3). This irregularity was set right by Ordinance No. 3 of 1951.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Courts of Sierra Leone are the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony and Protectorate and the Native Courts of the Protectorate.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in the Colony and Protectorate, and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by the High Court of Justice in England with the exception of the jurisdiction and powers of the High-court of Admiralty. Its jurisdiction, however, does not extend to cases arising exclusively between natives

(i) which involve title to land situate within the Protectorate subject to the reservation mentioned below, or
(ii) which relate to marriage or divorce by native customary law or any matrimonial claim founded on such a marriage, or
(iii) where the claim or matter in dispute does not exceed £50 in value, or
(iv) which relate to the administration of estates of deceased persons who are natives where such estates lie within the jurisdiction of any native court.

Such cases are triable only in Native Courts.

The practice or procedure of the Supreme Court in civil matters is regulated by Rules of Court made under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance, Cap.50, and in criminal matters by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cap.52.

As regards substantive law, the Common Law of England, the doctrines of Equity and English Statutory Law of general application in England on 1st January, 1880, are in force in Sierra Leone. In addition, certain English statutes after 1880, affecting both the criminal law and civil law, have been brought into force from time to time by Ordinance.

Any person charged with a criminal offence in the Colony is tried by the Court with a jury consisting of 12 men, unless—

(i) such person shall have elected to be tried by the Court with the aid of assessors ; or

(ii) the Court shall have ordered such person to be tried with the aid of assessors in accordance with the Jurors and Assessors Ordinance, Cap.114.

In the Protectorate the Supreme Court is assisted by two or more assessors, whose opinions are given orally. The decision of the Court, however, is vested exclusively in the Judge. In civil cases trial is by the Judge alone. He may, however, appoint assessors to assist him in any case where native customary law is involved, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Presiding Judge.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in civil cases is as follows:

(a) In the Colony, any cause which may lawfully be brought before it, and

(b) In the Protectorate, any cause or matter other than an action founded upon libel and slander where such cause or matter is between—

(i) non-natives,

(ii) a native and a non-native, or

(iii) a native and the holder of a trading licence, although a native, and arises out of the latter's trading,

wherein the claim, debt or matter in dispute does not exceed £50 in value, whether on balance of account or otherwise.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to cases triable summarily, and procedure in this jurisdiction is governed by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cap.52. In addition, magistrates hold preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall or shall not be committed for trial.

The Native Courts of the Protectorate have jurisdiction in all matters between natives *inter se* not triable by any other court. The law and practice of such courts are according to native law and custom. In chiefdoms which have become Native Administrations the Native Court is presided over by the Paramount Chief and three or four

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND WEST AFRICA LEAVING ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, FREETOWN, AFTER THE BISHOP OF LAGOS WAS PRESENTED AS THE FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

A PIONEER OIL MILL

A NEW RICE MILL HAS BEEN BUILT WITH DEVELOPMENT FUNDS IN MAMBOLO VILLAGE, CENTRE OF THE GREAT SCARCIES RICE-GROWING AREA

A CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AT BO SCHOOL

CAPE SIERRA LEONE LIGHTHOUSE, THE OLDEST LIGHTHOUSE IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA

members of the Tribal Authority, sitting in rotation. In other chiefdoms, the constitution is not so rigid. The former are also Courts of Record and submit monthly returns to the District Commissioner, whereas the latter are not so organised.

The Native Courts have jurisdiction in all civil cases arising exclusively between natives, other than a case involving a question of title to land between two or more Paramount Chiefs, or of a debt claimed by the holder of a trading licence. If the amount in dispute, however, is over £50, the case may be taken to the Supreme Court. In cases of land disputes, the Native Courts have power to hear and determine claims except where the dispute concerns two chiefdoms. In such cases, or where the case is of unusual importance, the District Commissioner has power to enquire and decide.

Appeals from the Native Courts go to the District Commissioners. Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal. The West African Court of Appeal is composed of the President, one or more Justices of Appeal and the Judges of the four West African Colonies. This court sits in Sierra Leone in March and October and at any other time the President may direct. From the West African Court of Appeal an appeal lies in appropriate cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council in England.

POLICE

The Sierra Leone Police Force consists of 25 Superior Police Officers (six of whom are seconded to the Protectorate to supervise Court Messengers and are responsible to the Chief Commissioner), 14 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and 592 non-commissioned officers and men. The establishment includes a Band, consisting of a bandmaster and 25 bandsmen, and an Escort Police detachment of 50 men.

The Force is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order in the Colony area only, but assistance is given in the Protectorate in the investigation of difficult and serious cases of crime. During the year detachments were sent to deal with disturbances at Yengema and Bandajuma at the request of the Provincial Administration, in order to supplement the Court Messenger forces on the spot.

For the purposes of Police Administration the Colony is divided into two districts, which are divided into Police Station areas, in most cases controlling small Police posts. There are also a Criminal Investigation Department, Harbour Police and a Traffic Section.

There was a reduction in crime compared with 1950, though there was a marked increase in offences against public order. Twelve per cent of all property stolen was recovered. There were two cases of murder during the year.

Casualties from traffic accidents in the Colony increased considerably. Twenty-one persons were killed compared with four in 1950. The standard of driving generally is very poor and the average lorry is not only badly driven, but is usually in a poor state of repair and

over-loaded. Efforts were made to improve the position by the use of pamphlets and vigorous Police action in the Colony area.

The Training School at Hastings plays a prominent part in the efficiency of the Force. Thirty-one recruits completed training courses in 1950 and 39 were under training at the end of 1951 ; refresher courses and various specialist courses were held. Instruction in first aid and life saving forms an important part of the training.

Police-trained detachments of Court Messengers were stationed at Bo and Kenema under the command of Assistant Superintendents of Police vested with the rank of Assistant Commissioner of the Court Messenger Force. They were under the general supervision of a Superintendent of Police stationed at Bo, who also acted as adviser to the Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate on police matters. Approval was given during the year for the formation of a further police-trained detachment to be stationed at the iron ore installations at Marampa and Pepel and the air port at Lungi. A first instalment of 20 recruits for this detachment began their training at the Training School towards the end of the year.

Relations with the public remained good and there were no serious disturbances in the Colony.

PRISONS

During 1951 the Prison Department made further good progress towards the ideal of complete segregation of different classes of prisoners throughout Sierra Leone ; and in the Central Prison in Freetown, New England Prison Camp, and Masanki Prison Camp, where more than three-quarters of the territory's prison population are held, there is almost complete segregation.

New England Prison Camp receives all short-term recidivists who are physically fit. The camp is a minimum security establishment and for this reason those who are thought likely to escape or have escaped in the past are detained in the Central Prison.

Masanki Camp is also a minimum security establishment and takes all convicted first offenders serving sentences of up to three years. Convicted first offenders serving sentences of over three years are accommodated in the Central Prison where segregation of female, remand, and convicted offenders is complete. Further segregation is effected in this prison by means of four separate blocks, a reception section and an isolated section for "old lags".

The Protectorate prisons and lock-ups do not keep offenders sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment, and here, too, every effort is made to classify and segregate the prisoners.

Every prisoner who is medically fit is employed on useful, productive work. Prisoners serving short sentences are usually employed on agricultural or manual labour and the long-sentence prisoners at the Central Prison are trained in productive work in the workshops. These shops were modernized in 1951 and electric machinery was installed.

During 1951 the earning scheme for prisoners was extended to cover a fifth of the prison population. This includes all prisoners serving sentences of 12 months or over who are industrious and well-behaved, and selected offenders outside that category who deserve the privileges conferred by this scheme.

The prison staff much improved in 1951. An examination commanding a small monthly increase in pay which is held every other year is an incentive to the warders and has led to improved efficiency. In addition, the recruits now coming forward are generally better educated than their predecessors. It is hoped that with the opening in 1952 of the training school, the standard of education in the prison service will be improved.

The total number of commitals and convictions for 1951 is not yet available but it is estimated that the averaged daily prison population fell by five per cent on the 1950 figure of 984. Recidivism also decreased by about 10 per cent on the 1950 total of 527.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

THE electricity supply of the City of Freetown is owned and operated by the Electricity Branch of the Public Works Department. Current is distributed at 11KV and 3.3 KV (3 phase) and at 400/230 volts (3 phase 4 wire), all at 50 cycles. The main power station at Blackhall Road was put into commission in 1945. It contains at present two 750 kilowatt steam turbine driven generators, and one turbo-generator set of 1500 Kilowatt capacity. There is also a diesel station at Falconbridge used for peak load operation.

The erection of a hydro-electric station of some 3000 kilowatts is now under consideration. This station, if erected, will probably be remotely operated by a supervisory system controlled at Blackhall Road Station and would feed into the Freetown distribution system.

The output of the Freetown stations was 6,520,076 units with a maximum demand of 1580 kilowatts. These figures show an increase of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 9 per cent respectively over those for 1950. Five hundred and twenty-nine consumers were connected during the year.

It was possible to remove all restrictions on the hire of electrical appliances early in 1951 and the large stock which had been built up was all issued during the year.

Seven new sub-station buildings were erected to supply new areas or to provide increased facilities in existing areas of supply.

The street lighting system in Freetown was expanded further during the year. On the busier roads high pressure mercury vapour lamps are replacing the tungsten lamps previously used.

A scheme for supplying the rural area of the Colony with electricity was approved and it is hoped to put this work in hand in the near future.

The power stations at Freetown Airport and at Bo provided a

24-hour supply throughout the year. The demand at Bo is still increasing rapidly, units generated during the year showing a 40 per cent increase over 1950.

In the Protectorate the power station and some sections of the distribution system at Magburaka were put into commission on 1st November. At present a six-hour supply (6 p.m.—12 p.m.) is given. It is expected that the system will expand very rapidly.

A new power station and distribution system were put into commission at Njala on 21st December. This replaces an old D.C. system and provides a 24-hour supply to the Agricultural Offices and College, and staff quarters in the vicinity.

A comprehensive scheme for supplying Kenema with electricity was drawn up and it is expected that the work will begin in the near future. Similar schemes for Rokupr, Port Loko, Makeni and Bonthe are being prepared.

WATER SUPPLIES

Little progress was made during the year on the new Freetown water supply owing to the necessity for reviewing the whole scheme in the light of a financial appraisal prepared by the consulting engineers towards the end of 1950. Despite the great increase in cost (as compared with the original estimate) indicated in the financial appraisal and the further increases in the cost of labour and materials that have occurred since it was made, it was decided to go on with the scheme. An access road to the site of the dam was constructed and pipes for the supply main were received and transported to the site.

The staff position improved and a start was made in providing water supplies to Protectorate towns. The water supply schemes at Musaia and Kabala were completed. Water supply systems for Magburaka and Port Loko are under construction and schemes were prepared for Kambia, Lunsar, Rokupr and Woama.

The consulting engineers submitted a preliminary scheme and estimate for Bo water supply.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The motor bus service operated in the Colony Peninsula by the Road Transport Department travelled 608,616 miles and carried 3,326,491 passengers, the respective figures for 1950 being 506,675 and 1,813,360. The public now have a much improved service at pre-war fares.

The replacement of all converted Army lorries by new buses fitted with diesel engines and bodies built locally was completed during the year. In addition the fleet was increased by four Leyland double-deck buses which are very popular. A fleet of lorries, cars and vans was maintained for use by Government Departments.

The body building section of the department, working under difficult conditions, continued to construct bodies for different types of vehicle such as buses, trek vehicles, ambulances, vans and lorries.

BROADCASTING

During the year 550 new subscribers were connected to the Freetown wired broadcasting system, bringing the total to 2,325. Delivery of 1,500 more speakers is expected early in 1952 and subject to the arrival of materials, it is hoped that 4,000 receivers will be in operation by the end of that year. A local programme was broadcast each day and the B.B.C. General Overseas Service was re-diffused for approximately nine hours a day. The news bulletin from ZOY (Accra) was broadcast each week-day. An order for wired broadcasting equipment for Bo has had to be cancelled for financial reasons.

Satisfactory experimental broadcasting transmissions were carried out from 13th April to 14th July with a 300 watt transmitter at Wilberforce, operating on a wave length of 31.1 metres. The possibility of full-time broadcasting is being considered.

Equipment for a Post Office wireless link between Freetown and Kabala will shortly be installed. Equipment was also ordered for a similar link between Freetown and Bonthe.

Wireless channels between New England (Freetown) and the fishing trawler *Rokel* and between New England and the Fisheries Research vessel *Cape St. Mary* are now operating.

Chapter 11 : Communications

RAILWAY

THE main line of the Sierra Leone Railway runs in an easterly direction from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles. A branch line from Bauya junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, runs north-east to Makeni in the Northern Province, a distance of 82¾ miles from Bauya and 147 miles from Freetown.

The railway, which is of 2ft. 6in. gauge, was originally constructed as a development railway to open up trade in the hinterland. It follows a devious course throughout its length and this, combined with heavy gradients and frequent river crossings, has resulted in exceptionally high operating costs. For many years the railway has operated at a loss, the deficit being made good by the Government ; strenuous efforts have been made, particularly in recent years, to reduce the deficit.

The consulting engineers who have surveyed the railway submitted a preliminary report in the light of which it was decided to re-align the railway from Cline Town to Bauya on a ruling gradient of 1 in 100 and to lay it with 30 lb. track. This will enable goods trains of double the present weight to be hauled over this section by the existing engines and will permit an appreciable increase in the speed of passenger trains. The work will be let out to contract and the Crown Agents for the Colonies have been asked to invite tenders from suitable firms. In the meanwhile, to avoid delay all plain track needed for the new line was ordered. Further improvements to the sections of the line beyond Bauya (including re-alignment of the Tabe bank) will be carried out by the railway staff. Unfortunately the condition of the track

deteriorated rapidly and it was impossible to replace it owing to the non-arrival of materials from the United Kingdom.

The Locomotive Workshops at Cline Town were being extended in order to improve the output of repaired locomotives, and experiments were made in the use of locally mined lignite as fuel for locomotives.

During the year the Railway carried 114,725 tons of paying traffic compared with 99,908 tons in 1950. Gross receipts were £525,612, an increase of £78,300 over 1950. Gross expenditure—including extraordinary works on both Revenue and Capital Accounts—amounted to £702,694 compared with £545,126 in 1950. The percentage of railway working expenditure to railway receipts was 119.30 in 1951 compared with 105.53 in 1950. The increase is attributable to the first contribution of £75,000 to a Railway Renewals Fund begun on 1st January, 1951, and to increased expenditure in the daily wages bill following Joint Industrial Council awards.

A private railway owned by the Sierra Leone Development Company runs from Marampa to Pepel, a distance of 57½ miles. It is of 3ft. 6ins. gauge and all the iron ore mined by the company and their supplies are railed on the line. It is not availadle for use by the public.

Lighter berths, cargo handling facilities and shore operations in the Port of Freetown are under the control of the Railway. The traffic handled over the wharves amounted to 236,604 tons as compared with 213,523 tons in 1950. Operating expenses were £8,652 in 1951 compared with £7,666 in 1950 and receipts were £14,566 compared with £9,462 in 1950.

AIRFIELDS AND ANCILLARY SERVICES

Progress in the development of Freetown (Lungi) Airport, now in its final stage, was retarded by increases in the costs of labour and materials which made it necessary to prepare entirely new estimates for all major projects. Works completed or begun during the year included the surfacing of the internal road system of the airport, the construction of two Senior Service and 12 Junior Service quarters, the extension of the airport parking area including the hanger access tracks, and the erection of one static tank. Plans were prepared for the new terminal building and also for the reconstruction and extension of the runway.

Aircraft movements remained steady but the number of passengers handled increased by approximately 800 over 1950. The following statistics show the comparative figures between 1950 and 1951 :

(a) *Aircraft Movements*	1950	1951
Scheduled Services	554	528
Charter Services	42	48
Private Aircraft	118	164
Military Aircraft	31	40
Test Training	2	2
	747*	782

* Revised figures.

(b) *Passengers*

	1950			1951		
	Em-barking	*Disem-barking*	*Transit*	*Em-barking*	*Disem-barking*	*Transit*
Scheduled	1187	1416	1309	1475	1535	1694
Charter	273	314	—	341	313	—
Total	1460	1730	1309	1816	1848	1694

(c) *Freight* (*kilograms*)

	1950			1951		
	Picked up	*Set Down*	*Transit*	*Picked up*	*Set Down*	*Transit*
Scheduled	6,014	11,050	35,610	7,641	13,294	43,050
Charter	170	371	—	—	287	—
Total	6,184	11,421	35,610	7,641	13,581	43,050

(d) *Post Office Mail* (*kilograms*) *carried by Scheduled Services*

	Picked Up	*Set Down*
1950	5,532	8,074
1951	5,343	8,088

A new long-range wireless communication service with aircraft in flight was brought into operation. Two new transmitters were installed, one for this long-range service and the other for three-hourly meteorological broadcasts which will be made when the necessary administrative arrangements have been completed.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

The Meteorological Service, which previously operated under the Department of Civil Aviation, was organised as a separate department on 1st January. Its main function continues to be to give meteorological information to aircraft but considerable attention is also given to its climatological functions.

During the year meteorological advice was given to all aircraft entering the Freetown Control Zone, including the R.A.F. Aerial Survey Party during their visit in March and April. Route and landing forecasts were issued to aircraft landing at and departing from Lungi airport, and terminal forecasts for Lungi were issued twice daily throughout the year.

Climatological reports were distributed to various scientific and technical bodies, research workers, Government Departments, firms and private individuals. Daily forecasts of the weather were also supplied for local broadcast. The re-organisation of the Climatological Service was continued and past records were examined and collated. By the end of the year there were 24 Climatological and 23 Rainfall Stations in Sierra Leone. A booklet entitled "Statistics illustrating the Climate of Sierra Leone" is being printed.

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £21,000 from the central allocation for the development of meteorological services was

approved in March to cover the cost of equipment and buildings for the main meteorological stations, and a further grant of £1,500, also from the central allocation, was made for the replacement of obsolete and worn out aeronautical telecommunications equipment including one medium transmitter and one meteorological receiver.

From 9th November, the Sierra Leone Meteorological Service assumed technical responsibility for the Gambian Meteorological Service.

ROADS

There are 1,423 miles of trunk roads maintained by the Central Government, which are motorable throughout the year. About 95 miles of trunk roads are surface-dressed with bituminous material

There are 650¾ miles of feeder roads maintained by local government bodies (i.e. the Native Administrations and the Rural Area Council). Some of the roads have to be closed during the rainy season because of inadequate drains and culverts.

Private and mining companies maintain about 122 miles of road ; they are approximately of the same standard as the feeder roads.

Bridle paths are found between all villages in Sierra Leone. Those connecting Paramount Chiefs' villages in the Protectorate are of a fairly high standard. Hammock transport, for which they were originally constructed, is rapidly disappearing and the better paths are now used by cyclists.

During 1951 road construction was given a new impetus by the formation of the Roads and Bridges division of the Public Works Department. This branch took over all major road construction in the country.

Lack of equipment, due to delays in the fulfilment of orders, and shortage of experienced staff delayed progress in the road construction programme. Nevertheless a fair amount of work was done. The Kenema-Zimmi road was almost completed, except for a bridge near Palima at the Zimmi end and a few major fills. Construction of the Lunsar-Makeni road was begun in May. Survey of the Joru-Niama road trace was completed and work will begin in the next dry season. Tarring of the Water-Occra Hills Road on the main trunk route from Freetown to the Protectorate was started in March but progress was retarded by plant breakdowns. The new Orugu Bridge on the Allen Town diversion proved a more costly and difficult job than was expected because, in the absence of a rock bottom, it was necessary to use raft foundations. In spite of these handicaps two piers were almost completed and one abutment foundation was put in. Work on the road diversion was proceeding satisfactorily and was by the end of the year complete except for tarring. Five miles of the Makali-Mamansu Road (from Makali to Makeni) were made motorable. The surface of the remaining six miles was completed, but bridges and culverts had yet to be constructed. Work progressed on the access road to the Mabole Valley (where a ploughing scheme is in operation) grading

and cambering was carried out and four permanent bridges were completed.

Good progress was made in the project for the replacement of key ferries by bridges. Surveys for ten major bridges to replace ferries were completed in June, 1951, and plans and contract documents were under preparation by the consulting engineers. It was hoped to begin the construction of five bridges in 1952. Economic Co-operation Administration financial assistance to the extent of £75,000 is promised towards the cost of this project. This is equivalent to half the original estimate of the cost of constructing these bridges but, although firm figures are not yet available, it is evident that this estimate will be very considerably exceeded.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognised launch routes including the coastwise route from Freetown northwards to the towns on the Great and Little Scarcies Rivers and southwards to Bonthe total about 552 miles. Rock bars and rapids restrict the use of rivers dut some of them are navigable during the rainy season, which lasts for about three months, and these have been included in the above total. A considerable amount of the territory's produce is still transported by waterways and fair numbers of passengers continue to travel them in launches and native craft.

SHIPPING SERVICES AND PORTS

Three shipping firms operate frequent services of cargo ships and passenger liners between the United Kingdom and ports (including Freetown) as far south as Portuguese Angola. There are approximately 30 ships a month in each direction. Two firms run a bi-monthly service to and from North America and Canada and another bi-monthly service connects South Africa with the Continent of Europe, via Freetown.

Freetown ceased to be a coal bunkering port on 31st December, 1950. Cargo is at present conveyed to and from the Government wharf by lighters with the exception of chrome ore which is exported from the Chrome Mines jetty at Cline Point. There is no restriction on the draft of vessels. A deep-water quay, now under construction, is expected to come into operation about the middle of 1953. The quay wall and reclamation are now virtually complete and the transit sheds are in course of erection. A contract was let for the construction of a slipway at Cline Point for the maintenance and repair of tugs and launches. Work has begun on a slipway which will take vessels of up to 700 tons.

At Pepel vessels are berthed alongside a knuckle and iron ore is loaded by means of a conveyor belt. The maximum loaded draft permitted in the channel from Pepel to the sea is 28 feet.

The Port of Sherbro, which consists of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and of York Island, was once a port of call for ocean-going ships. It is still a commercial centre of importance but now,

owing to silting up of the Sherbro channel, large ships cannot get within eight miles of their former anchorage.

The Port of Sulima is used almost exclusively for the loading of piassava by small craft. The anchorage is in the open sea and cargo is loaded from surf boats which pass from the Moa River through the narrow sea bar at the mouth of the river.

POSTAL SERVICES

With the edition of the M.V. *Aureol* to the Elder Dempster mail vessel service in December, 1951, regular fortnightly surface mails to and from Europe and the Gold Coast and Nigeria came into operation.

Air mail services, although reduced from four to three weekly, operated satisfactorily.

Post Office Savings Bank business showed a definite improvement and for the first time in six years deposits exceeded withdrawals. At the end of the year the balance due to depositors was £912,169 as against £864,597 in 1950.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The telephone line between Bo and Freetown was brought into service, and telephone exchanges were opened at Mano and Moyamba. The exchange at Bo was expected to be in operation by May, 1952.

Underground cable was laid for the new automatic telephone system in Freetown, which was expected to be in full operation by the middle of 1953.

The Post Office took over the telegraph system from the Railway at the beginning of the year and an additional telegraph channel between Bo and Freetown was provided. Telegraph facilities were extended to Lunsar, Cline Town, New England and Yonibana.

A telephone line between Freetown and Port Loko via Lungi was begun, and a telephone exchange was installed at Port Loko. This work should be completed by the middle of 1952.

A speech circuit on the Bauya-Magburaka-Makeni route was begun and should be completed in 1952, thus linking Makeni and Magburaka with the Freetown-Bo telephone system.

Chapter 12 : Geological Surveys

An American geologist was appointed to the Geological Survey Department under an Economic Co-operation Administration scheme. This enabled the work of geological mapping to be accelerated. In the Colony 4.6 square miles of the Colony complex were mapped on the scale 1/5,000. In the Protectorate the mapping of 115 square miles was completed on the scale 1/62,500 in the Kangari Hills and Sula Mountains schist belt of the Tonkolili District. Between March and April investigation of the Colony laterites was undertaken by a mission from the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

Dr. C. F. Davidson, Chief Geologist of the Atomic Energy Division, also toured the Protectorate mines in April. Nothing of significance was found except a little monazite in the Yengema concentrates. The following new mineral deposits were discovered :

(i) An apilitic quartz lode outcropping in the Yirisen River about one mile west of Kalmoro, Tonkolili District. The lode is auriferous and contains arsenical pyrites, small quantities of zincblende and traces of galena ;

(ii) West of Dalakuru, Southern Koinadugu District, unworn pieces of auriferous quartz float, with traces of galena and of aplite and migmatite float containing a substantial proportion of molybdenite, were among the spoil from pits that alluvial workers dig in the bed of the Date River.

(iii) At Bandaia, Makoro Schist Belt, Eastern Koinadugu District, near the Guinea frontier, where a band of altered ultra basic rock a few feet wide outcrops in the bed of the Ferengbang stream for a length of a mile or more, chrysotile asbestos seams the rock. In the same area alluvial concentrates are rich in ilmeno-rutile and corundum, and search for workable deposits of these minerals continues.

The alluvial platinum in the streams near York Pass in the Colony Hills was traced to a source in the area underlain by coarse and medium grained anorthosites. So far platinum in rock has proved too dispersed to be workable. Twenty-five tons of lignite from the Yema area were briquetted by the Railway Department for a test in a standard train which proved satisfactory.

Geologists also searched on behalf of the Public Works Department for underground water supplies at Makeni in the Bombali District, and, on behalf of the Agriculture Department, in the tidal mangrove areas of the Scarcies River now being developed for rice growing. Proposed wharf and dam sites at Kambia and Rokupr in the Kambia District were tested, and a search was made of the area between Kumrabai Mamila and Magburaka in the Tonkolili District, on behalf of the Prisons Department, for clays suitable for use in brickmaking. In the course of these investigations, 2,000 feet of Banka drill holes were drilled, and a further 200 feet were drilled for the contractors of the deep-water quay in Freetown.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is an area of some 27,925 square miles (about the size of Ireland), roughly circular in shape, lying between 6° 55′ and 10° of north latitude and 10° 16′ and 13° 18′ of west longitude. It has a sea-coast 210 miles in length, extending from the French Guinea border to the border of the Republic of Liberia. Inland it has common frontiers with only these two territories.

The Colony i.e. the territory acquired by the Crown by treaty of cession or otherwise—consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula (including Freetown), Sherbro Island and various other islands and small islets.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone is about 25 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 miles in breadth at its widest part. It is formed of a range of igneous mountains running parallel to the sea, the summits of the highest of which rise in conical form to heights of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The mountains, composed principally of norite, are thickly wooded, and are intersected by ravines and small valleys. Freetown lies on the northern end of this peninsula, at the foot of steep hills, about four miles up the Sierra Leone River. It possesses one of the finest natural harbours in West Africa, and, being one of the few points on the coast of Africa where there is high land near the sea, is a place of considerable interest and beauty. The western side of the peninsula, on the sea-coast, has a number of agreeable beaches and coves.

The Protectorate, an area of about 27,656 square miles, varies considerably in different localities. The coastal strip is flat and low-lying, and the river estuaries, below high-tide mark, are bounded by extensive mangrove swamps. The western and southern part of the Protectorate consists of rolling wooded country broken in places by ranges of hills rising to 1,000 feet or more. The ground rises to the north and east to form an upland plateau having a general elevation of about 1,500 feet. The Sula and Kangari hills rise to nearly 3,000 feet, and to the east, near the French Guinea frontier, Bintimane peak and the summits of the Tingi range rise to above 6,000 feet. Unlike many regions on the west coast of Africa, the country is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow of which is from the north-east to the south-west and into the Atlantic Ocean. The principal rivers are navigable by small craft for various distances, and provide useful water-ways, especially during the rainy season.

The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former beginning in May and lasting till October. Squalls accompanied by thunder frequently occur at the beginning and end of the rainy season ; they

do not last long and seldom do much damage. The atmosphere during the rainy season is excessively damp, the average humidity being as much as 90 per cent. A dry north-easterly wind known as the "harmattan" blows at intervals between December and February and at this time visibility is very restricted owing to the fine dust which the wind usually carries with it from the Sahara. Visibility after the first few storms in the rainy season is, however, good, and frequently the mountains of French Guinea may be seen from the hills above Freetown, a distance of about 80 miles.

The shade temperature of Freetown ranges at different seasons of the year between an average maximum and minimum of 85° and 75° Fahrenheit. Inland, greater variations of temperature are experienced, the average figures being 95° and 69° Fahrenheit.

Rainfall, similarly, varies in different parts of the territory. Freetown experiences heavy rainfall, with an annual average of 138 inches, and at certain places in the Colony Peninsula over 200 inches of rain fall in a year. At one place in the peninsula over 120 inches have been recorded in a single month. Inland, rainfall is not so heavy. At Bo, for example, in the heart of the Protectorate, the average is about 115 inches.

The climate of Sierra Leone, as elsewhere on the west coast of Africa, is trying, but living and health conditions have steadily improved in recent years.

Chapter 2 : History

THE first written records of Sierra Leone are those of the Portuguese voyages of discovery in the 15th century. Pedro da Cintra gave its name about the year 1460 and in the succeeding decades the Portuguese built, but after a few years abandoned, a fortress on the shore of the Sierra Leone River. Adventurers from other countries soon followed, not to colonise but as pirates and slave-traders. Sir John Hawkins, who came on a slave-raiding expedition in 1562, was probably the first Englishman to land here. Drake called in on his voyage round the world. A few relics of these early voyages still survive—the name "Pirates' Bay", the stone buried in Freetown bearing the names of the Dutch Admirals De Ruyter and Van Meppel who took in water at the stream there in 1664, the ruins of the fort on Bunce Island with its slave-barracoons and churchyard. There were also barracoons on the neighbouring Tasso and Gambia Islands, and indeed all along the coast from the Rio Pongas down to the Sherbro and to Sulima.

The Colony of Sierra Leone was founded as an attempt to atone for the horrors of this slave trade. Granville Sharp, a friend of Wilberforce and a leader in the movement to abolish slavery, designed it as a home for slaves freed and destitute in England. In 1787 he sent out the first settlers to what he called "The Province of Freedom", where they were granted a strip of land on the north shore of the peninsula by the

Temne King Naimbanna and there founded Freetown. In 1789 the settlers quarrelled with the neighbouring King Jimmy, who destroyed the town and drove them away. But in 1790 the enterprise was taken on by the Sierra Leone Company, of which Sharp was a director, more settlers were sent out, and in 1792 Lieutenant John Clarkson, the first Governor, brought over 300 who had been freed after the American War of Independence for supporting the British, and then uncomfortably settled in Nova Scotia. They were joined in 1800 by a group of Maroons, former slaves, sent from Jamaica after an insurrection.

The land did not prove as fertile as it had been described ; the settlement was attacked at intervals by neighbouring tribes (aided sometimes by discontented settlers) ; and in 1794 it was sacked by a French squadron. But after the last Temne raid in 1803 invasion ceased. The Sierra Leone Company was given a Royal Charter in 1799, and Freetown, already laid out with its regular street-plan, was constituted a Corporation with mayor and aldermen. But the Company was unable to meet the heavy burdens of defence and settlement, and in 1808 Sierra Leone was transferred to the Crown. In 1807 Parliament had passed an Act making the slave trade illegal ; the new Colony was to be a base from which that Act could be enforced. A naval squadron was stationed on the coast to intercept slave ships, and a Court of Vice-Admiralty set up in Freetown to try slave traders. When other nations agreed to prohibit slaving it was supplemented, in 1819, by a Court of Mixed Commission where British and foreign judges heard slave cases jointly.

The first slave ship was condemned, and its cargo freed, in 1808 From then on, hundreds,and in some years thousands, of slaves were. freed every year, most of them remaining in Sierra Leone. The whole of the peninsula was ceded by the Temne chiefs and most of the liberated were settled in villages round it. As the Colony could raise little revenue, a parliamentary grant, administered by the British Treasury through a special Liberated African Department, provided for them and for churches and schools in the villages.

These Liberated Africans, or "Creoles" as they came to be called, came from all parts of Africa. Cut off from their homes, they tended to adopt the original settlers' style of living ; cut off from their traditions, they proved a fruitful field for missionaries. From 1804 the Church Missionary Society, and from 1810 the Methodists, had missions here ; from the first there had been Methodist congregations among the Nova Scotians, with their own preachers and chapels. Education was left to the churches, the Liberated African Department providing only school buildings in the villages. In 1845, when the Department was greatly reduced, they were all handed over to the missions. The C.M.S. had already started an institution for training for the ministry at Fourah Bay in 1827. By 1861 they had trained enough clergy to allow the mission to withdraw from the Colony, and provide the villages with African pastors under the direction of a European bishop. In 1876 the institution was affiliated to Durham University as Fourah Bay College. Only in this century has the

Government, working through the Education Department, taken an active part in establishing schools and giving grants to existing ones.

Though the Liberated African Department was reduced in 1845 the slave trade still continued and was not extirpated until the 1860's. The Court of Mixed Commission was finally abolished in 1870. The population, increasing steadily with every capture, by the middle of the century exceeded 40,000, about 16,000 of whom lived in Freetown. Legitimate trade with the interior succeeded the slave trade. The timber trade, started about 1815, flourished until the fine forest timber in and near the Colony was all cut down ; after 1840 groundnuts, and later palm oil and kernels were exported. Many of the Liberated Africans set up as traders on a large scale. Not until the 1870's was there serious competition from European firms, and only in this century from Syrians. Freetown became the centre for the trading factories gradually established in the Sherbro, the Rokell, and the Scracies rivers. Thus the Colony's interests began to extend beyond the peninsula.

The Isles de Los were taken over in 1816 ; the Banana Islands were leased from the Caulker family in 1820. In 1825 Governor Turner made a treaty of cession with all the Sherbro chiefs, but it was disallowed by the Secretary of State. In general, British colonial policy for the greater part of the 19th century disapproved of any expansion of the existing colonies. Succeeding Governors did, however, make treaties of friendship with neighbouring chiefs, usually with a clause prohibiting the slave trade. In 1845 Bai Sherbro ceded a nominal sovereignty over the coast line of the Bullom shore, north to the Scarcies. By 1861 trade in the Sherbro country was important enough for the Secretary of State to allow Governor Hill to take over Sherbro Island and a strip of the mainland as a part of the colony. Hill also annexed the Koya country where tribal wars were threatening Waterloo and the Colony's eastern boundary. Part of Koya was restored in 1872 by Governor Kennedy.

The boundaries of these accessions and spheres of influence were at first only roughly defined. The great expansion of the French Empire to the north and Liberian claims to the south made accurate definition necessary. After several fruitless commissions the Liberian frontier was settled in 1885, and rectified again in 1911. The French frontier was defined in 1895. A Protectorate was established over the British sphere of influence encircled by French territory in 1896, judicially and administratively separate from the Colony. It preserved its tribal framework and was goverend by District Commissioners, assisted by the Frontier Police Force (later, the Court Messenger Force), a semi-military body raised in 1890. The Proclamation was received without incident, but the chiefs did not understand all that it implied. In 1898, following the first attempt to collect house tax, many chiefs in the Protectorate came out in revolt and attacked the English-speaking people, both black and white, and about 1,000 British subjects together with some American missionaries were killed. The resulting military operations to suppress this outbreak of

disorder were brought to a successful conclusion early in 1899, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

Poor communications in the hinterland were the principal obstacle to the country's economic and social development. At the turn of the century the first section of the Sierra Leone Railway was opened, but communication with most areas continued to be by creek and navigable rivers. or by rough bush-paths and head porterage. The last section of the railway was completed just before the 1914-18 war. The railway facilitated the export of palm products, and later, as a result of an economic survey in the late twenties, of certain minerals, on which commodities the prosperity of the territory is founded. Road communications outside Freetown did not really exist until 1917-18, and it was not till 1928 that Protectorate trunk roads were seriously taken in hand. It was only in 1940 that the road system of the Protectorate and of the Colony were linked.

In these circumstances economic development has necessarily been slow, but an idea of the progress may be gained from the increase in the Colony's revenue from £300,000 in 1906 to £3,850,500 in 1951.

Chapter 3 : Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE constitution of Sierra Leone, the changes in which are described more generally in Part I, is to be found in the following Constitutional Instruments :

(i) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom dated 7th April, 1951, which revoke the existing Letters Patent and constitute the office of Governor and the Executive Council, and provide for the appointment of Judges and other officers, the grant of pardons and the disposal of Crown lands ;

(ii) The Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1951, which defines the limits of the Protectorate, invests the Governor of the Colony with the power of Governor of the Protectorate, and provides that the Executive Council of the Colony shall also be the Executive Council of the Protectorate

(iii) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated 9th April, 1951, relating to the constitution and procedure of the Executive Council, legislation, the disposition of Crown lands, appointments, and the grant of pardons in capital cases.

(iv) The Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council dated 9th April, 1951, which provides for the constitution of the Legislative Council, the qualifications for elected and nominated members, the precedence of members, and the legislative power and procedure of the Council.

By virtue of these Instruments the Constitutional Instruments of 1924, 1929 and 1939 have been revoked.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, of four *ex officio* members who are the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of not less than four appointed members, who must be elected members of the Legislative Council, selected and appointed by the Governor by instrument under the Public Seal, for a time of not more than five years.

The Legislative Council consists of

(i) The Governor as President ;
(ii) a Vice-President, who may or may not be a member of the Council ;
(iii) seven ex officio members, who are the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Education and the Director of Agriculture ;
(iv) seven persons elected to represent the seven electoral districts of the Colony ;
(v) 12 persons elected by the District Councils of the Protectorate ;
(vi) two persons elected by the unofficial members of the Protectorate Assembly, one of them being an African Member nominated to the Assembly by the Governor, the other being an unofficial member of the Assembly representing a District thereon ; and
(vii) two nominated members, appointed by the Governor by instrument under the Public Seal.

Power is vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members (without voting rights), and to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies among the *ex offiico* or nominated members.

Decisions in the Legislative Council are reached by a majority of votes, the Governor having neither an original nor a casting vote. The voting powers of the Vice-President or other presiding member are regulated by the Order in Council.

If upon any question before the Council the votes are equally divided the motion is declared lost. As to a quorum, no business except that of adjournment may be transcated in the Legislative Council if objection is taken by any members present that there are less than 10 members present besides the President, Vice-President or other presiding member.

Certain powers are reserved to the Governor to declare that Ordinances and Motions not passed by the Legislature shall have effect if he considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government, subject to consultation with his Executive Council or, if his declaration is contrary to the advice of that Council, to authority being obtained from the Secretary of State.

The Governor is required to dissolve the Legislative Council at the

end of five years from the last preceding election, if it has not been sooner dissolved.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONY

For administrative purposes the territory is divided into the Colony and the Protectorate. The Colony is British territory acquired, by purchase or concession, as described in the previous chapter, under treaties entered into with native chiefs and tribal authorities from 1807 onwards. In detail it consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Sherbro Island, the Tasso, Banana, Turtle, Plantain and York Islands, other small islets, and some small areas of territory inland. Of these areas only the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, Tasso Island, Banana Island, York Island and the township of Bonthe, Sherbro, are administered as parts of the Colony, the other areas being administered in every respect as if they were within the Protectorate.

The Colony is administered by the following authorities :

(a) The Freetown City Council (as constituted under the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, Cap.91) ;
(b) The local authorities constituted under the Rural Area Ordinance, No. 11 of 1949 ;
(c) The Sherbro Judicial District Board.

Freetown City Council. The Council consists of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. Four Councillors are elected by each of the three Wards of the City ; the Governor in Council may also appoint six Councillors of whom at least two must be Africans. After election the Councillors in turn elect three Aldermen and the Mayor. The normal term of office for Councillors is three years and for the Mayor one year.

The Council discharges a number of normal municipal responsibilities including the provision of a fire brigade, markets and slaughterhouses, public parks and gardens, the care of public cemeteries, the lighting of thoroughfares and the recovery of water-rates.

In addition, various "Tribal Headmen" in Freetown have certain prescribed administrative powers over the members of the indigenous tribes who reside within the municipality.

Rural Area Councils. The rural area of the Colony, which comprises the whole Colony Peninsula including the Banana and Tasso Islands, is administered under a three-tier system of local government, which was established in July, 1950. The base of the structure is made up of 28 Village Area Committees. Each of these elects a prescribed number of its members to a Rural District Council. There are six District Councils, and they perform the main executive duties of local government. These include the construction and maintenance of secondary roads, provision of water supplies, parks, gardens and other public places of recreation and the regulation of markets, slaughter houses and cemeteries. Each District Council elects one of its members to the Rural Area Council. The duties of this Council are to act

as the channel of communication between the Central Government and the Rural District Councils and to assist, co-ordinate and supervise the Rural District Councils and Village Area Committees in the performance of their duties.

Each Village Area Committee and District Council elects its own chairman. For the first three years of its existence, that is, until June, 1953, the president of the Rural Area Council is to be an officer in the Public Service. Thereafter, the Rural Area Ordinance provides that the Governor in Council shall authorise the Rural Area Council to elect one of its members to be president. For the present the Governor has appointed the Commissioner, Headquarters Judicial and Freetown Police Districts, who has his headquarters at Waterloo, to be President. Instead of the former house tax of 5*s.* per house per annum the Rural Area Council is empowered to impose a rural area rate and the Village Area Committees are empowered to impose a village improvement cess. A valuation of all premises in the area was carried out in 1950 and was due for revision in 1952. The rural area rate was 10*d.* in the pound in 1951 and was to be raised to 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1952. Village improvement cesses ranged from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound.

With the help of funds from Central Government for community development some Village Area Committees were able to provide community centres and improved water supplies in their respective areas. An annual inter-village competition for the best kept village was begun during 1951 and was carried out with much enthusiasm. A silver cup was presented to each of the six successful villages.

A Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the Area had been prepared by the end of 1951 and, subject to approval, should begin to be put into execution in 1952. This Plan makes provision for the improvement of road communications, for increased production of oil palm, fruit, vegetables and fish and for other measures designed to bring about a general rise in the standard of living of the people in the area.

Sherbro Judicial District Board. The Sherbro Judicial District, which includes the town of Bonthe, York Island and adjacent small islands, lies within the District of Bonthe. The Sherbro Judicial District is administered as part of the Colony, while the rest of Bonthe District (the greater part) is administered by the District Commissioner as part of the Protectorate. The District Commissioner of the Bonthe District is *ex officio* President of the Sherbro Judicial District Board, the local authority for the district. The board consists of the President, the Medical Officer, Bonthe, and four unofficial members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor, and two are elected by adult male tax-payers.

In order to re-organise the administration of the Sherbro Judicial District on a popular basis along lines proposed by a Committee appointed by the Governor to recommend a more appropriate form of local government for the District, a Bill was passed into law in

December, 1950, as the Sherbro Urban District Council Ordinance, although its provisions had not, at the end of the year, been brought into force. The Ordinance repeals and replaces the Sherbro Judicial District Ordinance which was originally enacted in 1923, and it makes provision for a Sherbro Urban District Council which will consist of eight Councillors, two elected by each of the three wards into which the District is divided, one nominated by the Governor, and, *ex officio*, the Medical Officer, Bonthe. The Council will choose one of the elected Councillors to be President and will exercise the normal functions of local government similar to those exercised by the Freetown City Council and by the various local authorities created under the Rural Area Ordinance, No. 11 of 1949.

The Sherbro Urban District Council Ordinance had not been brought into operation by the end of 1951 owing to representations made by the Bonthe people for legislative provisions for a secret ballot and to enable the voters' list for the first election to be compiled on the basis of the qualifications set out in section 15 of the new Ordinance. (The latter basis was to have been employed only for elections subsequent to the first, the voters' list for which would have been compiled under the terms of the old Sherbro Judicial District Ordinance). These representations, which were accepted, entailed the preparation of an amending bill which had not been passed into law at the end of 1951*. It was expected that it would be possible to bring the principal Ordinance, as amended, into force early in 1952 and thereafter to hold the elections to the new urban district council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate is divided into 12 administrative districts, each of which is in the charge of a District Commissioner†. These districts are grouped into three Provinces, which are administered by Provincial Commissioners to whom the District Commissioners are directly responsible. The Provincial Commissioners are responsible to the Chief Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Bo and who is responsible to the Governor for the general administration of the whole Protectorate.

It may be helpful to preface this brief account of the administration of the Protectorate with a word or two regarding the duties of the district administrative staff. In his administrative capacity a District Commissioner is the representative of the Colonial Government in the district committed to his charge. He is the lynch-pin on which the success of the whole system of government depends. It is his part to integrate the efforts of others, both official and unofficial, and to direct them into the most productive courses. In a score of directions his enthusiasm, energy and example will bear fruit in direct proportion

* It was passed by the Legislative Council in January, 1952.

† The number of administrative districts was reduced from 13 to 12 in 1949, which entailed the disappearance of the former Karene District and the absorption of its chiefdoms in the adjacent districts of Bombali, Port Loko and Kambia.

to the degree in which they are displayed and there can be few jobs of importance to-day in which these qualities are more vital, or their effect more quickly apparent in the results they produce.

The District Commissioner is responsible for the collection of the tax and other revenue in his district. He is also a sub-treasury accountant who disburses monies for the payment of staff and for the various expenses of the departments. He co-ordinates the activities of the officers of the technical departments. In his district with a small detachment of the Court Messenger Force—the relative equivalent of a country police force—he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the friend and adviser of the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authorities and the people. He is at once the support of recognised native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy. He supervises the work of the Native Administrations and the Native Courts, and, if necessary, is expected to construct a road, or a school, or a dispensary, and to perform any duty for which the recognised technical staff may not be available. The claims on him are multifarious and unending, and he is always on duty.

As in other parts of Africa the basis of social life is the family. Either for protection, or for co-operation in husbandry, or through inter-marriage, families have combined to form villages. The villages have for similar reasons combined to form the extended village, or section, while a number of sections constitute the chiefdom which is the principal administrative unit of the Protectorate. Altogether there are 161 of these chiefdoms. The estimated total population of the Protectorate in 1950 was over 1,800,000 giving an average of about 11,500 in each chiefdom. Each is in the charge of a Paramount Chief, who is elected by, and assisted by, an advisory council known as the Tribal Authority. This is composed of the section chiefs and sub-chiefs, and the headmen of the larger villages, together with a number of elders who no longer take any active part in public life, but whose opinions and advice are respected. At the present time tribal authorities are not rigidly constituted, but any attempt on the part of a chief to give preference to his own friends is resisted. The aim is to ensure that representation shall be in the ratio of one member to 40 adult males of the population.

In 1936 a measure of organised local administration was introduced as an experiment in two chiefdoms. Chiefdom treasuries were established, and all males of marriageable age were required to pay an annual tax, usually fixed at 4*s*. and assessable in the same manner as the Government house tax, in return for which they were relieved of the communal services formerly required of them. Since their establishment the rate of chiefdom tax has been increased in all chiefdoms and it now varies between 5*s*. and 10*s*. In addition, court fees and fines, together with any other fees ordinarily paid personally to a chief, were credited to the public revenue of the chiefdom. From these revenues the chief and other officials were paid fixed stipends,

and payments were made for services which were formerly performed free.

By the end of 1951, 143 chiefdoms had been reorganised on these lines. Their total estimated revenue for 1951 amounts to £240,000. Their funds are disbursed on social services, such as small primary schools and minor medical and health measures, or on the construction of short feeder roads, offices and court houses. Afforestation on a small scale is being attempted, and the organisation of chiefdom seed-farms and other agricultural activities is in hand. The Central Government provides guidance and supervision and assists with small financial grants, but the main activities are run by the people themselves and paid for with their own money. In time, it is hoped that all chiefdoms will become organised Native Administrations.

Every chiefdom, whether re-organised as a Native Administration or not, constitutes a separate administrative unit. Some chiefdoms are too small to form satisfactory economic units, and where this is so there is a tendency for two or more to amalgamate.

During 1949 and 1950 it became clear that there was need for local government units of a size capable of undertaking functions which were beyond the resources of the Native Administrations. This need was particularly felt in connection with plans for local economic development. Accordingly the District Councils Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950) was enacted, under the provisions of which the District Councils, which had been established in 1946 as advisory bodies, were reconstituted as bodies corporate with executive and financial functions, charged with responsibility for promoting the development of the Districts and the welfare of the people of the Districts. The Ordinance was brought into effect on 1st January 1951.

A District Council sits under the presidency of the District Commissioner. Its membership comprises the Paramount Chief of each chiefdom in the District, one or more members elected by the Tribal Authorities of each chiefdom (the number of each chiefdom's representatives depending on the population of the chiefdom) and three additional members, natives of or residents in the District concerned, who are elected by the District Council. A District Council normally meets twice a year, business in the interim being carried on through committees, the chief of which is the General Purposes and Finance Committee, which meets under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and is responsible for the detailed control of the District development plan and of disbursements under the District Council's annual estimates.

The next step in the pyramid is the Protectorate Assembly. This is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and it comprises official and unofficial members. The three Provincial Commissioners, the Development Secretary and representatives of the Agricultural, Education, Forestry, Medical and Public Works Departments are official members. The unofficial members consist of two representatives from each of the District Councils, together with six members nominated by the Governor. Originally all the representatives from

District Councils were Paramount Chiefs. Recently, however, persons other than chiefs have in some cases been chosen by District Councils, and now six such persons are members of the Protectorate Assembly. Of the six nominated members, four are Africans nominated to represent interests not represented on District Councils ; of the other two (who may be African or European), one represents commercial interests and the other mission interests in the Protectorate.

The terms of reference of the Assembly are to advise on any matters referred to it by the Governor, including the draft of any proposed legislation affecting the Protectorate ; to make recommendations to Government on matters affecting the Protectorate as a whole ; to consider matters referred to it by District Councils ; and to advise on expenditure from the Protectorate Mining Benefits Fund. This is a fund established by law into which monies in respect of mining rights, mining leases and water rights are paid. The proceeds of the fund are applied to the financing of schemes, which would be legitimate charges on the funds of the Native Administrations, but which are beyond their present resources.

The Assembly met in Bo in October for the dispatch of ordinary business. It then held a special meeting to elect the statutory two members of the Legislative Council.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Department's main task during the year was the campaign to publicise the new constitution and election procedure. During the elections a large amount of publicity material was prepared with the co-operation of Government offices and distributed to the people. In the Colony special broadcasts were given from the Freetown Station and the department's mobile cinema van toured various Colony villages explaining voting procedure. A film of the elections is being prepared with the co-operation of the Colonial Film Unit. Photographs were also forwarded to London and a feature set was prepared by the Central Office of Information.

The visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the inauguration of the Archiepiscopal Province of West Africa in April coincided with the opening of an experimental short-wave transmitter. Direct broadcasts were made of the ceremonies in St. George's Cathedral, Freetown. These were re-broadcast by the Nigerian Broadcasting Service. A short film was also made which received wide distribution in *British News*

During the year officers of the Department maintained close liaison with various Government Departments, members of the Press, the City Council and other important institutions and organisations. Press notices and handouts were issued and press conferences were arranged when necessary.

The circulation of the *Weekly Bulletin* was maintained at 5,000 copies per issue. Owing to the continued shortage of newsprint few supplements were issued during the year.

The Department was grateful for the supplies of 35 mm. and 16 mm. documentary films and newsreels received regularly from the Central Office of Information and the Colonial Film Unit. The 35 mm. copies were lent to the cinemas and the 16 mm. films were used by the Department, the British Council, Fourah Bay College and other institutions and organisations. In September the proprietor of the Odeon Cinema, Freetown, opened a cinema at Bo equipped with 35 mm. projectors and modern fittings. Good use was also made of film strips received from the Central Office of Information. Films of local events made during the year under the Colonial Film Unit's Raw Stock Scheme were : "Visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury", "Historic Session of Protectorate Assembly", "Myohaung Day", "Kenema Agricultural Show", and "Visit of the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic."

Free supplies of material were received from the Central Office of Information and the Colonial Office ; periodicals, picture posters, picture sets and pamphlets were distributed to schools, mission hospitals and chiefdom headquarters where they were greatly appreciated. One thousand two hundred copies of each issue of the popular magazine *Today* were received. The Department was also grateful for material received from other sources including Public Relations Offices in other parts of Africa, from Commonwealth High Commissioners in London, and from Information Centres in French, Belgian and Portuguese territories. Material was exchanged with the United States Information Office in Monrovia, Liberia.

The Public Relations Officer and the Assistant Public Relations Officer attended the Conference of Public Relations Officers held in London in June. The Assistant Public Relations Officer returned to Sierra Leone in July after concluding one year's study in the United Kingdom, including the special course for Public Relations Officers arranged by the Colonial Office.

During his tour of West Africa, the Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G., visited Sierra Leone from 19th to 28th November.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

REGULATIONS regarding weights and measures in Sierra Leone are laid down in the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Cap.262, as amended in minor details by later provisions. The units of weights and measures used are the same as those used in the United Kingdom. Standards, verified by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade, are obtained from the United Kingdom from time to time and kept at the Treasury.

The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and other Police Officers down to the rank of Sub-Inspector have the powers of Deputy Inspectors in the Colony. Inspectors of

Produce carry out these duties in the Protectorate. It is the duty of such Inspectors to examine, test and stamp or mark any weight or measure which is brought to them. All such weights and measures are in any event tested once every two years, and in addition surprise tests are carried out from time to time.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

TITLE	DAILY, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY	ESTIMATED CIRCULATION	REMARKS
Sierra Leone Daily Guardian	Daily 1*d.*	1,000	Mainly a journal of opinion. Four pages (704 sq. in.), about $1\frac{3}{4}$ pages devoted to advertising.
Sierra Leone Daily Mail	Daily 1*d.*	1,500	More news than opinion, with a one-column leader daily. Two pages (704 sq. in.), about half devoted to advertising.
Sierra Leone Weekly News	Weekly 6*d.*	800	The oldest of the existing newspapers (founded 1872). Ceased publication in December, 1951, but likely to resume in 1952.
The African Standard	Weekly 6*d.*	1,500	Primarily political. Twelve pages (1,056 sq. in.), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages devoted to advertisements.
Evening Dispatch	Daily 1*d.*	800	News and opinion. Four pages (704 sq. in.) Last published in November, 1951.
The African Vanguard	Daily 1*d.*	800	Mainly a journal of opinion. Four pages (704 sq. in.), one-sixth devoted to advertising.
Sierra Leone Observer	Weekly 6*d.*	1,500	News and views of Colony and Protectorate. Twelve pages, half devoted to advertising. Published at Bo.
Seme Lokoi	Monthly	500	Vernacular (Mende). Published at Bo by the Protectorate Literature Bureau.
Weekly Bulletin	Weekly free	5,000	Published by the Public Relations Office and contains world and local news, and general publicity for Government. Total space 360 sq. inches. No advertisements.
Catholic Monthly	Monthly	800	Published by the Roman Catholic Mission at Bo.

Chapter 6 : Reading List

BANNERMAN, D. A., *Birds of Tropical West Africa.* 8 vols. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1930-51.

CROOKS, J. J., *History of the Colony of Sierra Leone.* London, Simkin, 1903.

GODDARD, T. N., *The Handbook of Sierra Leone.* London, Grant Richards, 1925.

GORVIE, MAX, *Old and new in Sierra Leone.* London, United Society for Christian Literature, 1945. (Africa's Own Library No. 9).

GORVIE, MAX, *Our People of the Sierra Leone Protectorate.* London, United Society for Christian Literature, 1944. (Africa's Own Library No. 6).

HALL, H. U., *Sherbro of Sierra Leone ; a preliminary report on the work of the University Museum's Expedition to West Africa.* Oxford University Press, 1938.

INGHAM, E. G., *Sierra Leone after a hundred years.* London, Seeley, 1894.

LITTLE, K. L., *The Mende of Sierra Leone ; a West African people in transition.* London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1951.

LUKE, SIR HARRY, *A bibliography of Sierra Leone, preceded by an essay on the origin, character and peoples of the Colony and Protectorate.* 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 1925.

MCCULLOCH, M., *The peoples of Sierra Leone Protectorate.* London, International African Institute, 1950.

MICHELL, H., *Introduction to the geography of Sierra Leone.* London, Waterlow, 1918.

MIGEOD, F. W. H., *The Mende language, containing useful phrases, elementary grammar, short vocabularies, reading materials.* London, Kegan Paul, 1928.

THOMPSON, F. W. Butt., *Sierra Leone in history and tradition.* London, Witherby, 1926.

UTTING, F. A. J., *Story of Sierra Leone.* London, Longmans, 1931.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on cover page 3 or through any bookseller.

Mass Education in African Society. Report of the Adult and Mass Education Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Colonial No. 186, 1943. Out of print.

Education for Citizenship in Africa. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Colonial No. 216, 1948. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Bibliography of Published Sources relating to African Land Tenure. Colonial No. 258, 1950. 4*s.*

Native Administration in the British African Territories. Part III West Africa. LORD HAILEY. 1951. 17*s.* 6*d.*

Labour Conditions in West Africa. Cmd. 6277, 1941. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Report of the Mission appointed to enquire into the production and transport of Vegetable Oils and Oil Seeds produced in the West African Colonies. Colonial No. 211, 1947. 1*s.* 3*d.*

Overseas Economic Surveys, British West Africa. A. R. STARCK. February, 1949. 1*s.* 3*d.*

An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951. Vol. III. The West African Territories. Colonial No. 281-3, 1952. 25*s.*

Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa. Cmd. 6655, 1945. 3*s.*

Report of the Commission on the Civil Services in British West Africa. Colonial No. 209, 1947. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Trypanosomiasis in British West Africa. PROFESSOR T. H. DAVEY. 1948. 2*s.*

Tsetse Flies in British West Africa. T. A. M. NASH, 1948. 30*s.*

Obtainable, if in print, from the Government Printer, Sierra Leone, or through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

Sierra Leone Royal Gazette. 6*d.* per issue ; annual subscription : Inland £1 5*s.* Overseas £1 10*s.*

Revised Laws, 1946, Vols. I-IV. Buckram £8 8*s.* ; half pigskin £10 10*s.*

Annual Volumes of Legislation. Various prices.

Monthly Trade Statistics. 6*d.* per issue ; annual subscription : Inland 7*s.* Overseas 9*s.*

Legislative Council Debates. Various prices.

Proceedings of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the Protectorate Assembly, 1948 *and* 1949. 1*s.* each.

Annual Departmental Reports, e.g. Agriculture, Education, Trade, Report on the Protectorate. Various Prices.

AFRICANISATION

Report of the Committee set up to consider the appointment of Africans to the Senior Service of Government. 1949. 6*d.*

CENSUS

Census of the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone, 1949. 1949. 6*d.*

CO-OPERATION

Report on Co-operation in Sierra Leone. 1950. 1*s.*

Co-operative Mission to Sierra Leone : Report by T. LAMBERT and G. SHEARER. 1950. 6*d.*

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE

An outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Sierra Leone. 1946. 1*s.*

A Plan of Economic Development. H. CHILDS. 1949. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Correspondence with the Secretary of State on the Plan for Economic Development for Sierra Leone. 1949. 1*s.*

Further Correspondence from the Secretary of State on the Plan of Economic Development for Sierra Leone. 1950. 6*d.*

EDUCATION

Higher Education in the British West African Colonies. 1947. 1*s.*

Higher Education in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1*s.*

Fourah Bay College. 1948. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Further Correspondence on Fourah Bay College. 1949. 6*d.*

Revision of Teachers' Salaries. 1948. 1*s.*

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Conditions of Service of Teachers. 1949. 1*s.*

Educational Memorandum on Revised Teachers' Salaries as amended by the Binns Report. 1950. 1*s.*

Revised Conditions of Service and Revised Salary Scales for Teachers in Government and Assisted Schools. 1950. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Report on the Development of Education in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Survey of the Secondary Schools in Sierra Leone, with recommendations concerning their curricula. A. E. NICHOLS. 1950. 2*s.*

Survey of Technical and Further Education, Sierra Leone and Gambia. H. C. WESTON and DR. F. J. HARLOW. 1949. 2*s.*

FISHERIES

Report of the Sea Fisheries of Sierra Leone. 1947. 5*s.*

FORESTRY

Forest Department, Sierra Leone : Statement of Policy. 1946. 1*s.* 6*d.*

FREETOWN WATER SUPPLY

Preliminary Report on the Freetown Water Supply. G. HOWARD HUMPHREYS. 1945. 2*s.*

Report on Freetown Water Supply. 1945. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Freetown Water Supply (Second and Third Reports). 1948. 10*s.*

Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the Waterworks Department of the Freetown City Council. 1948. 2*s.*

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Proposals for the Reconstitution of the Legislative Council in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1*s.*

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Proposals for a Reconstituted Legislative Council in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1*s.*

Reconstitution of the Legislative Council in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1*s.*

Reconstitution of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, 1950. 1950. 6*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONY

Reconstitution of the Freetown City Council. Memorandum of the Committee appointed to make recommendations to Government. 1944. 2*s.*

Report of the Committee appointed . . . . to consider the amendments to the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1945. 1948. 1*s.*

Report regarding the transfer of functions from the Sierra Leone Central Government to the Freetown Municipality and the consequential arrangements affecting organisation and finance. R. S. McDOUGALL. 1950. 1*s.*

Rural Areas Administration : The condensed version of a report of a Committee appointed to review the present administration of the Rural Areas . . . . and to make recommendations . . . . 1948. 1*s.* 6*d.*

LAND USE

Land Utilisation in the Colony Peninsula. 1948. 6*d.*

Soil Conservation and Land Use in Sierra Leone. 1951. 7*s.* 6*d.*

LANGUAGE

Handbook of the Sherbro Language (SUMNER). 1921. 10*s.* 6*d.*

A Limba–English and English–Limba Dictionary. M. L. CLARKE. 1929. 5*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS

BANNERMAN, D. A., *Birds of Tropical West Africa.* 8 vols. London, Crown Agents, 1930-51.

Report on Enquiry into Conditional Sales at Stores in Freetown. 1949. 1*s.*

Findings of the Commission of Enquiry appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Ordinance to enquire and report upon the official conduct of Ahmed Alhadi etc. 1950. 3*s.*

Handbook on the Tsetse Fly (AUSTEN). 5*s.*

Outline of Native Law (FENTON). 2nd impression, 1951. 2*s.* 6*d.*

RAILWAY

Report on Civil Engineering Improvements to reduce operating expenses of the Sierra Leone Government Railway. H. GATFORD. 1948. £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

Something about the Sierra Leone Railway : a few notes about its History, what it is doing and what it hopes to do in the future. 1950. 1*s.* 6*d.*

LIST OF MAPS

Description	*Scale*	*Price per Copy of Sheet* £ *s.* *d.*	*Remarks*
Wall Map of West Africa .	1:2,000,000	2 0 0	Mounted on rollers
Sierra Leone Administrative and Road Map	1:1,000,000	2 6	Sunprint
Sierra Leone Vegetation Map .	1:1,000,000	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Tribal Map .	1:1,000,000	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Geological Map (Provisional) . . .	1:1,000,000	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Soil Map (Provisional) . . .	1:1,000,000	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Population Map (Provisional) . . .	1:1,000,000	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Agricultural Products (Provisional) . .	1:1,000,000	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Roads and Road Mileage (Provisional) . .	1:1,000,000 approx.	2 6	,,
Sierra Leone Topo Sheet Index Map	1:1,000,000	6	Printed
Sierra Leone Relief Map (G.S.G.S. No. 3921) . .	1:500,000	3 0	Coloured, contoured Wall Map 4th Edition 1949.
Sierra Leone Chiefdom Boundaries Map	1:500,000	2 0	1949 Edition
Sierra Leone Agricultural Production and Trade Map .	1:500,000	3 0	Superimposed on Chiefdom Boundaries Map
West Africa Series 1943 . .	1:250,000	1 0	The following Sheets cover Sierra Leone : No. 22 Bonthe No. 33 Kenema No. 48 Freetown No. 49 Makump No. 64 Batkanu No. 65 Kabala

Description	*Scale*	*Price per Copy of Sheet* £ *s.* *d.*	*Remarks*
Vicinity of Freetown . . Sheets Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (G.S.G.S. 4070)	1:63,360	3 6	Contoured, coloured sheets No. 1 and 3 1939 Edition, No. 2 1949 Edition and covers Colony Peninsula.
Topo Sheets Flat, Unmounted. Printed Form : Nos. 2—13 : 15—36 : 36A : 37—38 : 41—49 : 51—53 : 55—57 : 60—65 : 68 : 69 : 77 : 78 : 80—82 : 85 : 86 : 89—92 : 97 : 101—109 : 111.	1:62,500		Sheets No. 1 and 108 not separately available, but are combined in Sheets Nos. 2 and 103 respectively. Sheets 47 and 48 cover same area as Sheet 1, Vicinity of Freetown. Scale 1:63,360
Sunprint (paper & linen form)		6 0	(paper) Sheets No. 58 and 70—71
Nos. 14 : 66 : 72—76 : 79 : 83 : 84: 87 : 88 : 93—96 : 98—100 : 110.		10 0	(linen) not available but areas covered by Vicinity of Freetown Sheet No. 2 and 3. Scale : 1:63,360
Topo Sheets, folded, mounted Nos. 16—21 : 26—30 : 36 : 36A : 37—54 : 56 : 57 : 59 : 63—69 : 77 : 78		3 0	Remaining Sheet Nos. not available.
Sierra Leone Colony Sheets Nos. 1 and 2	1:10,000	3 6	Coloured, contoured (Air Survey) 1951 Edition.
Sierra Leone Colony Sheets Nos. 7 : 8 : 13 and 14	1:10,000	2 0	Uncontoured, Air Survey, 1948 Edition.
Township maps of Bo, Moyamba, Bonthe, Kenema, Segbwema	1:10,000	2 6	Sunprint Edition made from 1:1250.
Road Map of Freetown	1:6,250	3 0	1930 Edition and is also Index to Freetown Cadastral Sheets.
Freetown and Vicinity Road Map Sheets 1—3	1:6,250	2 6	Sunprint 1943 Edition.
Freetown Cadastral Sheets Printed Nos. 6: 7: 13: 14: 20: 30	1:1,250	2 0	Sheets 13 and 14 available 1927 Edition ; Sheets 6, 7, 13, 14, 20 and 30 available 1948 Edition .
Bo Cadastral Sheets. Printed Nos. 11:12:20:16:17:25:22:5. 1:2:10:6.	1:1,250	3 0	1948—49 Edition.

Description	*Scale*	*Price per Copy of Sheet* £ *s.* *d.*	*Remarks*
Bo Cadastral Sheets Sunprint. Nos. 21 and 6	1:1,250	6 0	(Paper) Mounted Sunprint 1948—1949 Edition.
Magburaka Cadastral Sheets Nos. 9:10: 14—17: 19—23: 25—29: 31—35: 39:40.	1:1,250	3 0	1949 Edition.
Bonthe Cadastral Sheets. Printed. Nos. 2: 3: 5: 6: 8:9	1:1,250	3 0	1950 Edition
Bonthe Cadastral Sheets. Sunprinted. No. 4	1:1,250	2 0	(Paper) (Mounted) Sunprint 1950 Edition.
		3 4	(Paper) (Mounted) only $\frac{1}{3}$ covered.
Protectorate Township Plans	Various	5s. to 10s.	Sunprint form mostly from Survey by Protectorate Administrative surveyors

Printed in Great Britain under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Livesey Limited, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury

Wt.2477/8821. 6/52. L.Ltd. K13.

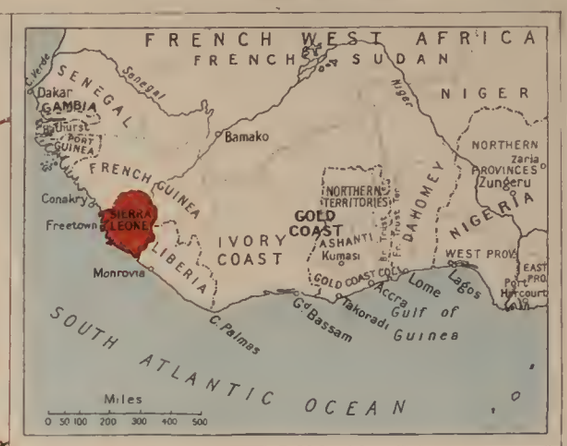
SIERRA LEONE

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20 30

REFERENCE

Boundaries, Inter-Territorial
" Provinces (proposed)
" District (proposed)
Railways
Principal Roads
Other "
Administered strictly as Colony
Proposed Administrative Headquarters are underlined in Red
Heights in Feet



13° 12° 11° 10° 9° 8° 7°

Longitude West 12° of Greenwich

hed by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 17/29
0/4/48. S.P.C.

Compiled and Drawn by Directorate of Colonial Surveys.
Photolithographed and Printed by War Office, 1948.